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JEWISH LABOR CO-OPERATING IN PALESTINE

Free Groups of Producers Reach High Standards of Trade Efficiency

CREDITS AFFORDED BY WORKERS' BANK

Movement Covers Almost Every Branch of Agricultural and Industrial Activity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—Establishment of a network of coöperative labor settlements where the worker no longer sells his labor to an employer but acts as a member of a free group of producers, is setting up a new standard of efficiency in Palestine.

This country has seen the emergence of the Jew as an independent producer in agriculture, in the building trade, in the manufacturing industries. The difficulties of learning a trade, of reclaiming land, of adapting oneself to new conditions called for group effort. The vicissitudes of pioneering forged bonds of fellowship which made it easier to work together.

Over and above this, the Jewish labor movement always intended to be more than an ordinary trades union movement. It did not confine its activities to providing work and enforcing of proper conditions of employment, but aimed also at the establishment of a new laboring society based upon economic equality and help.

Spreads to Public Services

Less but important progress has been made by the producers' coöperative movement in industry and public services in the towns and larger colonies. To a certain extent the growth of "self-governing workshops" and coöperative service groups in the towns was facilitated by the economic conditions which accompanied the development of Jewish industry in its early stages.

Lack of a home market for manufactured goods, inadequacy of state assistance, difficulties of applying modern technique in a backward country, all served as brakes upon the investment of private capital and the enterprise of individual pioneers. There were no large industrial undertakings to be found in the initial period of Jewish colonization.

The characteristic feature of prewar days and the years immediately after the World War was a workshop with a modest plant, limited capital and small output.

In these circumstances it was only natural that groups of workers, assisted by their organizations, should start to establish coöperative workshops which did not have to compete with well-equipped capitalistic factories. Notably in printing and omnibus services was this the case.

The first coöperative workshops were founded before the World War, most important among them being a printing press in Jerusalem, a carpentry shop at Haifa, and a bookmaking workshop at Tel-Aviv.

The fund of the Poale Zion (Socialist Zionists) was chiefly respon-

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Trade Recovery Gaining, Lamont Finds in Report

WASHINGTON (AP)—Robert P. Lamont, Secretary of Commerce, said Sept. 22 there was an important trend now noticeable in American business by which leaders of industry are buying raw materials far ahead of current consumption rates. Mr. Lamont commented that the movement was a natural reaction to the present low level of commodity prices.

"It is perfectly clear," he added, "that business on the whole has ceased a marked decline which was characteristic of a number of earlier months and there are some distinctly encouragiing features. The most encouraging aspects are the growth of export trade as revealed by the August statistics and the distinct picking up in retail trade in this country.

"The increase of exports during August was more than is customary at this season. The gain already manifested in retail trade is more than usually occurs at this season. Moreover, the stocks of retail stores are exceptionally low, and there is good reason to believe that their purchases from manufacturers and wholesalers will increase materially."

As to the purchase of raw materials by industry, Mr. Lamont said the extra buying was being done entirely without organization and not because of any Government pressure or solicitation.

"Though there have been one or two conferences as to details of raw material buying at the instance of industrialists themselves," he explained, "the Government is not in any way responsible. Of course, every good executive knows more about his business than anyone else possibly can know, and sound business men do not have to be told that a low peak in commodity prices represents a signal for intelligent buying."

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Palestine Jews Oppose Rumored Income Tax

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Jerusalem

THE Government of Palestine, the representative of The Christian Science Monitor understands, proposes to introduce an income tax with a maximum of 5 per cent, with the view of balancing the budget without increasing cultivators' taxes.

Anticipatory rumors have evoked opposition among the Jews, who maintain that the tax falls mainly on manufacturers already contributing more than their share toward government revenue.

Americans Find New Basis for Better Farms

75 Resolutions Adopted by Conference for Improved Crop Relations

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — Delegates from the 21 American Republics recommended to their governments important steps looking to the coöperative development of agricultural conditions throughout the Western Hemisphere at the close of the two weeks' session of the first Inter-American Conference on Agriculture, Forestry and Animal Industry here.

Seventy-five resolutions, covering numerous phases of crop raising and marketing met in the Americas, were adopted. They dealt with such subjects as the expansion of the division of agriculture of the Pan-American Union; the appointment of an inter-American live-stock advisory board; joint efforts through international action to meet present world over supply of sugar, cereals and other agricultural products; establishment of a Pan-American Agricultural Bank for the extension of credits to the farmers of Latin America; establishment of a Pan-American experiment station; and general expansion of coöperation in surveying the crop field and interchanging information.

With the closing of the conference the actual work of agricultural coöperation will begin, Francis White, acting Secretary of State, declared, promising the delegates the "earnest, constant and enthusiastic coöperation" of the United States Government.

Recommendations made by the conference plan for immediate preparations, through the appointment of a permanent committee, for a second conference, to be held not later than five years hence. Private associations interested in agriculture, forestry and animal industries should be encouraged in their efforts, "which hold promise of important contributions to the solutions of problems," another resolution said.

The conference expressed the hope that the division of agricultural coöperation of the Pan-American Union may broaden its work each year until it becomes a center of coördination of research and experimental agricultural work carried on in the Americas. It recommended as an aid to this end, the establishment of a technical board of 21 experts to advise the union in its work.

Consideration was given to the establishment of a Pan-American agricultural bank and a committee of five recommended to study the feasibility of such an organization. The bank, it was suggested, should have its headquarters in New York with branches or agents in the various American nations. It will have a minimum capitalization of $20,000,000 on the basis of which to further agricultural credit throughout the Americas.

In the field of forestry, it was recommended that each of the nations undertake surveys to determine the location and areas of their forests, the species of woods available for commercial purposes; domestic wood requirements and the rate of depletion. The Pan-American Union, it was agreed, should endeavor to gather the completed data and make them known to all the other nations of the continent.

NEW YORK G. O. P. HOPES TO AVOID DRY LAW SPLIT

Enforcement Plank, While Awaiting Wickersham Report, Expected

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ALBANY, N. Y.—With advocates of prohibition throughout New York State in open revolt against the move of the wet forces headed by Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, president of Columbia University, and James W. Wadsworth Jr., director of the activities in New York State of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, for the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment, Republican leaders gathered in Albany Sept. 22 to resume their discussions of the prohibition plank in the state platform. The Butler-Wadsworth faction demand an unequivocal declaration for repeal.

Face to face with this attitude on the part of the wets, William J. Maier, Republican state chairman; Meier Steinbrink, Brooklyn leader, and William H. Hill, so-called Hoover spokesman in New York, heading a large dry contingent from the southern tier of counties, are endeavoring to pour oil on the troubled waters and evolve a compromise plank upon which both wets and drys can unite. Upon their success depends unity in the New York State Republican Party and, therefore, a chance to elect a governor in opposition to Franklin D. Roosevelt, who will be the Democratic nominee.

Contrary to published reports, it was learned on highest authority that President Hoover has not intervened in the New York situation and has brought no influence to bear regarding the prohibition plank in the state platform. Efforts to reach a compromise have been directed solely by the responsible state and county leaders, who are convinced that the only chance of victory at the polls in November lies in reaffirmation of the declaration concerning prohibition contained in the 1928 national platform upon which President Hoover was elected, or something equivalent thereto.

Would Await Report

It is held that a possible way out of the impasse would be the adoption of a plank which would commit the party in this state to enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment and its enabling legislation pending the report of the fact-finding commission headed by George W. Wickersham. This report is expected at the end of this year and upon it the policy of the National Republican Party with regard to prohibition will hinge.

The Christian Science Monitor correspondent is in a position to say that this proposal is receiving serious consideration by Mr. Maier and his conferees in Albany. It is believed in in-

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Five-Day Week Inaugurated by Czech Shoe Firm

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia — Technical arrangements have been completed whereby a five-day week for workers may be introduced without delay in Europe's largest shoe factory, "Thomas Bata," at Zlin in Moravia.

This innovation has been established, it is stated, without interfering with the policy of increasing workers' wages and continuing the reduction in the prices of the manufactured products. The greater facilities to workers for open air, rest and education are confidently expected to produce even better results in the shorter working week. Following the arrangement at Henry Ford's works in Detroit the working week will be from Monday to Friday but the work day is to be 9½ hours, which comes within the 48-hour week required by international legislation.

The workmen at Bata's will now have 104 free days annually besides legal holidays. This is the first time that a five-day week has been introduced in central Europe. Bata's works now have 22,000 workers producing 100,000 pairs of shoes daily. The firm also has factories in a number of other states where prohibitive tariffs do not prevent extension.

France Bends Every Effort to Hold First Place in Tourists' Regard

BY CABLE FROM THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR BUREAU

PARIS—Although the summer tourist season is now closing, France teems with proposals to make the country more attractive to foreign visitors.

One project being advocated in this connection is improvement in the telephone service. A writer in the economic newspaper Reussir declares much annoyance would be spared foreign visitors if they could be assured more prompt telephone connections and proposes hotels should provide switchboard operators who can converse in more than one language.

Georges Maus, member of the Retail Merchants Federation of Paris, has written an open letter to Gaston Gerard, High Commissioner of Tourism, asking that more publicity be given abroad to the abolition of numerous luxury taxes in France. Mr. Maus recommends that such luxury taxes as remain, which are specially annoying to tourists, be eliminated.

Several newspapers are urging the Government to make a special appropriation for advertising French resorts abroad as is being done in increasing measure by other European countries.

An outstanding feature of the season just closing has been the visit of 3563 American Gold Star Mothers to the battlefields at an expense to the United States Government of $2,500,000. The last party to come this season is now returning home. Three more years of such pilgrimages are planned. Already 3400 Gold Star women have signified their intention of coming next summer. Several United States Army officers are remaining in Paris to wind up the business of this year's tours and prepare for 1931.

The tourist industry is recognized to be of the utmost importance to France and there is a strong determination that Paris should continue to be the focal point for travelers in Europe. The attraction of foreign visitors plays a significant part in adjusting the visible balance of trade which is normally unfavorable to France. The season now closing has been characterized by an increase in visitors from Germany and central Europe. There has been an increase in the number of Americans coming on low and moderate priced tours, but there have not been so many of the de luxe class.

Nanking Hails Manchurian Entry in Peiping as Triumph

Collapse of Plans of Northern Alliance Reported as Chang Overruns North China—Feng Still Resisting Southern Advance

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—The Manchurian troops, which evacuated Peiping 28 months ago before the Shansi occupation, have returned here, this time apparently in coöperation with Nanking. The Shansi evacuation was entirely peaceable and Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, Governor of Shansi, one of the leaders of the northern alliance against Nanking, who recently essayed to form a government in Peiping, is believed to have been eliminated as a civil war factor.

Despite the peace proposals from Mukden, capital of Manchuria, severe fighting continues along the Hankow Railway, where Gen. Feng Yuh-siang, colleague of Yen, is stubbornly resisting Nanking's gradual advance. But resistance is believed to be nearing an end.

Feng Yu-hsiang's armies constitute the principal problem, having no place to retire to except the impoverished Shensi-Kansu provinces. The Manchurians have taken over the Tientsin customs, thereby restoring unified customs control under Nanking and enhancing national credits.

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEIPING, China—Strict censorship is imposed in Peiping pending the Shansi evacuation of the city. The situation in north China has completely altered following Mukden's intervention. The first contingent of Manchurian troops has entered Hopei, expecting to occupy Tientsin and Peiping gradually, giving Shansi four days to evacuate.

It is understood that 120,000 Manchurians are garrisoning north China. Plans of the northern government have collapsed and the politicians are preparing to depart. Ordinary railroad traffic has been stopped, but one international train between Peiping and Tientsin is arranged daily. Despite

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ALLEN, BUTLER, DECLARED FIRM IN DRY STAND

Authoritative Sources Stamp Moist Plank Rumors as 'Ridiculous'

Gov. Frank G. Allen and William M. Butler, Senatorial nominee, stand squarely against any attempt to introduce a "wet" plank in the Republican platform, it was learned from authoritative sources just prior to a conference Sept. 22 called by Republican Committee heads with the Governor and Mr. Butler to discuss campaign plans.

Relative to statements that Governor Allen was open to "partially moist" agreements in the platform, it is declared that the Governor has made no compromises with "wet forces"—that he has not wavered from the enforcement keynote in his inaugural address, and so far as known neither the Governor nor Mr. Butler have been approached or interviewed as to proposals they would make at the conferences.

Mr. Butler asserted that any statements representing him, particularly, as being willing to entertain a partially "moist plank" for the Republican platform, were unfounded as he has made no remarks to that effect and only returned to Boston, Sept. 22, to attend the conference which Republican Committee heads had told him would be held for the purpose of discussing convention and campaign plans.

"I do not waver so easily as to refute statements which I have constantly reiterated throughout my campaign for nomination," Mr. Butler declared.

At other sources even the inference that the Governor or Mr. Butler would, as rumored, help to inject a "moist plank" in the Republican platform, was stamped as ridiculous. Whatever weight is placed on the side of the "wet" issue will come from those who are recognized as "wet" and not from those who have constantly taken an unwavering stand for a "dry" platform, it was pointed out.

While Republican committeemen would not divulge the nature of the conferences which will probably continue through Sept. 23, other than to state that they were called for the purpose of discussing campaign plans, it is thought that the exact phraseology of the party's platform will be one of the main problems threshed out.

Four Dams Named After Presidents

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Hoover Dam, as the Boulder Canyon dam will hereafter be officially known, is the fourth named for a President and the largest and most costly project of the kind yet undertaken.

Great dams of modern times have been built for a number of purposes—for navigation, for power, for water supply and for irrigation. Hoover dam will cost approximately $165,000,000 when completed and will supply the last three items. The greatest of foreign dams is on the Blue Nile in Sedan near Makwar, which was completed in 1926 at a cost of $43,000,000.

Other dams named for recent Presidents are the Wilson Dam, never completed, in the Tennessee River at Muscle Shoals; Roosevelt Dam, completed in 1911 in Salt River, Ariz., and the Coolidge Dam, completed in 1928, in the Gila River, south of Globe, Ariz.

446 FEEL RUSSIAN HAND FOR HOARDING

MOSCOW (AP)—Retribution has been meted out by the Soviet Government to 446 malefactors under its regulations prohibiting the hoarding of silver and gold and the carrying on of anti-Soviet propaganda.

Eight persons accused of counter-revolutionary activity, including two priests, were executed in Leningrad and in White Russia Sept. 19. Simultaneously, 438 other persons accused similarly in various parts of Russia, were sentenced to imprisonment of from one to 10 years.

SCHOOL CHANGES BID BY PARENTS AND TEACHERS

National Congress Wants Public Better Educated as to Its Aims

BY A STAFF CORRESPONDENT

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—Proceeding upon the conviction that the common school is the United States' greatest contribution to civilization, the executive board of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers met at the New Ocean House on Sept. 22 to deliberate on reports presented to the congress at Denver in May and to develop publication, recreational, legislative and literacy policies for the coming year's work.

At a meeting of the publicity committee it was decided that some changes should be made in a policy that had hitherto been possibly too conservative in order that even wider public knowledge be set up with respect to the constructive intent of the organization. It was shown that certain newspapers had exhibited a desire to compel the organization officers to comment on such dubious factors of present day life as "free sitting" and that, while officers naturally shrank from expressions which might be twisted to sensational use, it seemed certain some policy must be developed which would cause the public to feel that, on all such questions, the congress of Parents and Teachers desired to adopt and maintain a reasonable and constructive point of view.

Mrs. Hugh Bradford of Sacramento, Calif., presided at the meeting of the executive board. It was brought out that, while the program for the year has reached a desirably stable pattern, many points had grown out of reports presented at the congress

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Russia Apprehends Sino-Soviet Conflict

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The renewed activities of the Whites, who seized the station at Triasin on the Chinese Eastern Railway, interrupting for several hours the regular movements of the trains, aroused much alarm and indignation here. The Soviet Consul at Harbin sent the Chinese authorities a note of protest, pointing out that the anti-Soviet activities of the Whites created a strained situation and demanding decisive and immediate measures.

Izvestia, the Government organ, states that the constant attacks, murders and robberies by Whites, which disorganize the movements of the Chinese Eastern Railway, prove that the Chinese are not fulfilling the Habarovsk agreement.

Izvestia continues: "The organizations of the Whites in Manchuria openly collect funds for the purpose of an armed struggle against the Soviet Government. The Whites employed in the Chinese police carry on provocative work calculated to arouse anew a Sino-Soviet conflict. The Chinese authorities are playing with fire. The Soviet Union cannot tolerate a situation when the most valuable railroad belonging to it is openly molested. The Soviet Union will insist upon and obtain a real fulfillment of the Habarovsk agreement."

CAST IRON 'GROWTH' CHECKED BY ALLOY

CHICAGO (AP)—Cast iron that "grows" is one of the vexations of industry which the American Society for Steel Treating believes has been corrected.

J. S. Vanick and Paul D. Merica reported to the society's convention Sept. 22 that a way had been found to stunt the growth of iron. Cast iron "grows," they explained, because of changes in the material's chemical composition induced by intermittent heat. Large castings have been known to grow as much as three inches within a year.

An alloy of nickel, copper and chromium has been developed, the metallurgists reported, to prevent the cast iron expansion.

GERMAN ACTION OVER MINORITIES STIRS DELEGATES

Dr. Curtius Answers Objections of Little Entente—Briand Is Conciliatory

By ERWIN D. CANHAM

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The debate upon the attitude which the League of Nations should adopt in safeguarding the rights of European minorities assumed serious proportions on Sept. 22, before the sixth committee of the Assembly of the League.

Although Aristide Briand and Dr. Julius Curtius, French and German Foreign Ministers respectively, spoke frankly to one another across the table upon the attitude of the League toward minorities, a conciliatory atmosphere continued until the end. It was apparent, however, that the feeling of many states had been stirred up against German action in bringing up the minorities question at the eleventh Assembly.

August Zaleski, Polish Foreign Minister, objected strongly to a resolution the Germans had previously presented, asking the League to give greater attention and care to minority rights. Mr. Zaleski felt that the German delegation was seeking to bind the committee to a forceful declaration favoring minority claims.

Like other delegates, notably those of the Little Entente, Mr. Zaleski voiced resentment at these states being singled out as the sole countries bearing burdens under definite minority treaties. He expressed a wish that Germany itself would sign such a treaty.

German Objections

Dr. Curtius in reply explained that the German resolution was intended merely to assist the rapporteur in expressing a clear view of the general duties of the League toward minority groups. Regarding the new minority treaties, Dr. Curtius believed that Germany was willing to assume such obligations if the other European na-

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American Action Advised in Cuba to Prevent Revolt

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—Joseph P. Cotton, Acting Secretary of State, denied that there was anything alarming in the Cuban political situation, following a statement by David I Walsh (D.), Senator from Massachusetts, on his return from Havana, that the United States should relieve grave economic and political conditions in the Island Republic.

Mr. Cotton said that he had talked the Cuban situation over with Harry F. Guggenheim, American envoy, last week, and neither the reports of the latter, nor any other information brought to the department indicated that a revolution was imminent.

On the other hand, reports brought back from Havana by Mr. Walsh found credence in many well-informed circles, where it was asserted that President Machado had so arranged legislative matters as to prevent a free expression of political opinion at the polls, so that existing dissatisfaction could find a vent only in a possible agitation or revolt.

Mr. Walsh advocated that the United States should insure free elections in Cuba, short of which, he asserted, poverty and unemployment would cause in Cuba what "has happened in other South American republics."

"Anything is likely to happen that may bring to a climax the present uncertainty," said Mr. Walsh. "Something should be done at once to prevent the economic collapse and the political disturbances that seem to be inevitable unless aan immediate, direct and absolute policy or action is undertaken by the present Cuban administration, by our government, or by the joint action of both."

Sale of Space on Postage Stamps for Advertising Urged for Economy

WASHINGTON (AP)—The sale of space on postage stamps to private interests for advertising purposes was suggested Sept. 21 by Emanuel Celler (D.), Representative from New York, as a possible means of eliminating the postal deficit without raising the postage rates on first-class mail.

Expressing opposition to the proposal of Walter F. Brown, Postmaster General, for a rate increase of a half cent an ounce on sealed letters, Mr. Celler, in a letter to the Postmaster General, said the increase "will not meet with any hearty response in Congress."

He also took issue with Mr. Brown's statement that there was no justification for asking the Government to transport mail for less than cost, asserting that the mail service "cannot be weighed in dollars and cents any more than you can similarly weigh the service which the Government renders in its Bureau of Mines, in its Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, or the Bureau of Standards."

In suggesting the sale of advertising space on stamps, Mr. Celler said he did not necessarily advocate it, but added he had been informed that France, Germany and New Zealand sell the marginal space on stamp sheets to private concerns, and that Bavaria and Italy had doubled the size of their stamps and sold the additional space for advertising purposes.

"Other countries have used the back of stamps for the printing of advertising," he wrote, adding that the United States had often used cancellation stencils for slogans, and had issued stamps directing attention to various expositions.

The National Board of

The National Congress *of* Parents and Teachers

is holding its convention at Swampscott this week, September 22-26. This organization, which is closely connected with education, will discuss important school problems. Interesting reports of the convention will be found in the Monitor beginning today and continuing through Friday. Follow the events of this meeting through the stories

In the Monitor

Raising of Assuan Dam Halted Pending Inquiry

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Cairo

A SENSATION was caused here Sept. 21 by an official statement by Sir John Norton-Griffiths, whose firm is engaged in heightening the Assuan Dam across the Nile River, that work is suspended pending a government inquiry. Sir John says work has become impossible owing to the repeated interference by former Egyptian Government engineers.

This second heightening of the dam was undertaken following the International Commission's inquiry recently which approved its safety. The contract was given nearly a year ago, the agreement being to have it finished in three years' time.

Canada's Action on Tariff Finds Critics at Home

Opposition Especially Bitter on Farm Implement Wall

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

OTTAWA, Ont.—Parliament, after sitting for two weeks in special session for the specific purpose of relieving unemployment, closed on Sept. 22, thus enabling R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister, to leave Canada in time for the imperial conference in London.

The Government, in spite of criticism from the opposition parties, enacted three measures in conformity with pre-election pledges: first, the voting of $20,000,000 to assist provinces and municipalities in carrying out important public undertakings; second, amending the anti-dumping clause of the Customs Act so as to enable the Government by Order in Council to raise the duty to as high as 50 per cent on foreign goods attempting to flood the home market; third, revision of more than 130 items of the tariff schedule to give higher protection to Canadian industries.

The first measure was advanced in the nature of a "palliative" the others as "remedies." Liberals, Farmers, Progressives and Labor believing that "protection should be used if at all only as a means of raising revenue, protested that high tariff barriers for the benefiting of home industries was a proved fallacy and could result only in increased economic depression and higher costs for the consumer.

They accused the Government of ignoring the agriculturist who, partly because of the drop in wheat prices, was in an unfortunate position. Assurances, given the Prime Minister by various manufacturers, that they would not take advantage of increased protection by increasing prices, were scorned by the Opposition as empty words. Charles Stewart, former Minister of the Interior, speaking on the increased duty on farm implements, said:

"This is protection gone mad, and is going to put the farmers in a worse condition than they were before. The Government is increasing from 200 to 300 per cent the duties on the implements of production of an industry that cannot stand another single straw."

Mr. Bennett, defending this increase, said it was designed to permit Canadian manufacturers to supply the whole demands of the Canadian market; that out of every 100 men engaged in making implements for the Canadian trade, 73 lived and worked in the United States, but that all of these in the future would live in Canada. He believed in providing a home market for home goods, and at the same time not increasing the cost to the consumer. He was confident that his policy was in the best interests of the people of Canada irrespective of class.

WHEAT DEALS DRAW ATTACK ON 'HEDGING'

Full Inquiry Pledged Into Soviet Transactions in American Market

RUSSIANS RATIONED BUT SELLING ABROAD

Hyde Calls on Exchanges to Alter Rules If Necessary to Protect Farmers

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—A full investigation of Russian wheat transactions on the Chicago market by the special House committee appointed at the last session of Congress to inquire into Soviet propaganda was pledged by Hamilton Fish (R.), Representative from New York, chairman of the committee, following a conference with President Hoover.

Members of three large New York commission houses will be subpœnaed together with officials of the All-Russian Textile Syndicate, Mr. Fish said, to go into charges that wheat was sold short on the American market in order to depress prices and cause discontent in the agricultural areas. Mr. Fish did not name the commission houses, but said that they were known and that a complete inquiry would be undertaken. Hearings will be held in the Department of Justice offices at 350 Lexington Avenue.

Mr. Fish declined to pass judgment on the charges, but the purport of his remarks was to minimize the earlier charge by Mr. Hyde that a wholesale conspiracy had been uncovered to further Communism in America. He said that he did not think the Department of Justice "could do anything in the matter" since its authority was limited to criminal actions and "there was apparently no criminal act in these transactions."

At a further point he said:

"I don't think there is any extensive conspiracy on the part of the Communists in the wheat-selling operations."

He said the eventual result of the inquiry might be legislation to give some control over short selling whether carried on by domestic or foreign concerns. Under present circumstances, he said, farmers were getting the bad end of it.

Events Move Rapidly

Meanwhile other developments came rapidly in a matter that has already caused wide differences of opinion in the official circles at the capital.

In a statement issued by Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, answering E. V. Blitzky, vice-president of the Russian Textile Syndicate, New York, further details were given of the syndicate's dealings in wheat and the previous estimate of 5,000,000 bushels said to have been sold "short" was raised to 7,500,000 bushels. However, the most significant part of Mr. Hyde's statement, in the opinion of officials who are watching the situation here, came at the conclusion, when the Secretary of Agriculture said:

"It is not my province to pass judgment upon policies of foreign governments. If they elect to sell wheat abroad at a time when they find it necessary to ration their own people and to shoot men for forging food cards, that is their business. Nor is it within my power to discern their motives in bearing American markets. But it is my province and my duty to expose such transactions and to insist that American institutions be so regulated as to make such transactions impossible. I hope the futures exchanges of this country, on their own initiative, will have sufficient foresight and public spirit to make such changes in their rules as may be necessary."

Hedging Moves Are Frequent

Considering this statement, students of the Grain Futures Act were inclined to believe that it carried an admission that it will be extremely difficult to deal with short-selling operations of the Textile Syndicate, since the operation of "hedging" which is what the syndicate claims it carried on, is of constant occurrence on the Chicago exchange.

The Secretary's appeal to the exchange to limit the Russian trading in futures leaves the way wide open, it is believed here, for those opponents of all forms of futures trading to seize the opportunity to attack it. It was immediately obvious that Senatorial opponents of short selling would follow this line of attack.

The issue has been fought for years, with members of the Chicago exchange and reputable economists insisting that "short selling" is a perfectly legitimate and necessary process in the marketing of commodities, and senators from the wheat belt asserting that it is used to exploit the farmers. Members of the Federal Farm Board itself have indicated that they believe organized speculative trading in farm commodities is a valuable adjunct in the proper distribution of such products.

Stormy Contest Ahead

C. C. Dill (D.), Senator from Washington; Smith W. Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, and Lynn J. Frazier (R.), Senator from North Dakota, all followed this line of argument, each expressing the belief that the Russian transactions had had little influence in depressing the American wheat price and each in turn demanding legislation to prohibit all trading in futures. This was an unexpected development in the situation, and is certain to cause officials of

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PROPOSED ROAD TO AVOID CITIES IN CONNECTICUT

New York-Boston Traffic Would Pass Around Hartford

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—An extensive new highway plan for Connecticut, in the form of a rectangle around the city of Hartford, has been submitted to the Regional Planning Board of the Hartford Metropolitan District by John A. Macdonald, Connecticut Highway Commissioner.

The purpose of the plan, which has met with the approval of the planning board, is to relieve the congestion that results here at present from the New York-Boston traffic and that between Providence and the western part of Connecticut and New York State.

The plan, as outlined by Mr. Macdonald, establishes a broad highway, not less than 80 feet wide, running north from South Glastonbury to South Windsor, across the Connecticut River to Windsor and westward through West Hartford.

In the town of West Hartford, the road would run a short distance north to the line of reservoirs, and would then turn south to Newington. The last side of the rectangle would be formed by a straight road from Newington directly east to South Glastonbury.

The project, which is ready to be acted upon at once, would necessitate the building of two new vehicular bridges across the Connecticut River, one at South Windsor and another at South Glastonbury, but its advantages in removing traffic from the center of Hartford and from residential districts of West Hartford, Windsor and Wethersfield, adjoining towns, are considered invaluable.

In preparing the rectangle around Hartford, advantage would be taken of all state highways already built, and new roads would be added where they were needed. It is Mr. Macdonald's idea that each community should undertake the building of any highway necessary to complete the rectangle through its own territory.

NEW YORK G. O. P. HOPES TO AVOID DRY LAW SPLIT

(Continued from Page 1)

formed circles that such a declaration would be satisfactory to the drys and all alw enforcement advocates, irrespective of their prohibition views.

It is believed that Mr. Tuttle would find such a plank consistent with the enforcement stand expressed by him in his statement last week, when he declared for repeal, but also stated that "the security and stability of society require that the constitution and laws of our country shall, until legally changed, be supported by obedience and enforcement."

Tuttle Not to Dictate

Mr. Tuttle is understood to have said that he had no stipulations to make concerning any platform plank.

Onl/ the radical wets, it is held, would offer opposition to a plank of this sort. That their opposition would be of the most unequivocal sort has been clearly indicated by them in their determination to block anything short of a repeal declaration. It was declared that the only way to bring them into line in support of any other stand would be through wielding the party whip—that is to say, by aggressive party leadership.

While G. O. P. leaders are trying to iron out these difficulties, the "boom" for Hamilton Ward, Attorney-General, for the Republican nomination gave strong evidence of growth. He will come before the convention when it reaches nominations on Sept. 26 second in strength to Mr. Tuttle and, should Mr. Tuttle decline to accept the nomination, as leading contender to head the ticket.

This became obvious when Fred A. Bradley, Erie County chairman, sent a letter to every delegate to the convention urging support of Mr. Ward, and expressing "complete confidence in his ability to lead the party to a notable victory at the November election."

Following the Republican state conclave, the New York Democracy will convene Sept. 29 and 30.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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KITCHEN QUESTIONNAIRE
18

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Monroe County Organized to Resist Wet Candidacy

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Definite opposition to nomination of a wet Republican for Governor of New York, with a promise to back an independent unless the party candidate is thoroughly committed to enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, took shape here on Sept. 20 with the organization of a group of the most influential men and women in Monroe County, one of the strongest Republican territories in the State.

The organization, which still has not adopted a name, met informally and elected officers on the same day members of the Monroe County Woman's Christian Temperance Union began to circulate petitions bearing the name of Dr. Robert Paris Carroll of Syracuse University, for Governor and Grace Robinson Hale of Canton, for Attorney-General. The petitions, it was said, by Mrs. Sarah Belle Roberts, president, will be held in readiness for use should the Republicans nominate a wet at the Albany convention.

With Monroe County long regarded as the proving ground upon which the Republican wet and dry issue is destined to be fought out because of the region's overwhelming republicanism, possibility of an organized revolt against a wet nominee here is accepted as significant. The dry setup was made even more imposing by the fact that such men as the Rev. Dr. Albert W. Deaven, president of Colgate-Rochester divinity school; Frank E. Gannett, publisher of the Gannett newspapers; Harvey F. Remington and Don C. Allen, prominent attorneys, and Dr. Franklin W. Block, are listed in its personnel.

Arthur Rathjen, attorney, was elected chairman of the group. Other officers named were: Secretary, Mr. Allen, and treasurer, Robert J. Barker.

Rural dry sentiment in western New York will be strong enough to assure the nomination of a number of drys on the State Republican ticket, even if a wet is nominated for Governor, according to the consensus of publishers of rural newspapers following a meeting here Sept. 20.

TRAVELERS AID GROUP ENLARGES ITS STAFF

Travelers Air Society is just adding to its staff of workers Miss Martha Andres, a graduate of Boston University. Since leaving college Miss Andres has been employed as a settlement worker at "Little House."

During the summer months of June, July and August Travelers Aid Society assisted 8154 persons, many of whom were visitors to the Tercentenary celebration. The society coöperated with the state and tercentenary committees by expanding its staff and assuming responsibility for information service in the stations.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU REPORT

Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight and Tuesday; not much change in temperature; gentle to moderate winds mostly westerly.

Southern New England: Fair tonight and Tuesday; little change in temperature; moderate winds mostly southwest and west.

Northern NewsEngland: Generally fair tonight and Tuesday; cooler in extreme northern Vermont tonight; gentle to moderate winds mostly southwest and west.

Weather Outlook for the Week: For the North and Middle Atlantic States: Mostly fair weather, although local showers are probable in northern portion of North Atlantic States about Tuesday, and rather general showers at end of week; temperature above normal Monday and Thursday; otherwise about normal.

Official Temperatures

	9 a.m. Sep.22	Max. Sep.21		9 a.m. Sep.22	Max. Sep.21
Albany	56	78	Memphis	70	86
Atlantic City	72	96	Montreal	56	..
Boston	68	84	Nantucket	68	74
Buffalo	62	66	New Orleans	74	82
Calgary	42	..	New York	68	80
Charleston	82	88	Philadelphia	74	82
Chicago	58	78	Pittsburgh	68	76
Denver	60	84	Portland, Me.	62	72
Des Moines	58	84	Portland, Ore.	50	76
Eastport	58	64	San Francisco	60	68
Galveston	76	84	St. Louis	70	86
Hatteras	80	84	St. Paul	50	74
Helena	56	80	Seattle	50	60
Jacksonville	78	92	Tampa	76	90
Kansas City	72	90	Washington	72	88
Los Angeles	60	72			

High Tides at Boston

Monday 12:09 p. m., Tuesday 12:33 a. m.
Height of tides 12:09 feet, 12:33 feet.

Light all vehicles at 7:13 p. m.

Pacific Coast Finds Business Picking Up

REPORTS from the Pacific coast show a brightening of business prospects. The last week has seen additions to the indicators which point to better times ahead.

Prominent merchants are reporting a distinct revival of interest on the part of the buying public. Leaders in the investment field also state that recent business in their line has been better than in some time.

Springfield Fair Ends; Big Success

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—Attendance at the Eastern States Exposition which closed Sept. 20 totaled 305,127, only 8220 short of the total for last year and the second largest in the 14 years since the beginning of the enterprise. This is considered excellent in view of the business conditions, and the show itself is rated as the best, all things considered, ever held here.

In the junior musical contests first prizes were won by the Ludlow (Mass.) School Band, the Waterbury (Conn.) High Schools Orchestra and the Springfield (Mass.) Drum and Bugle Corps. In the second drum corps division St. Francis Bugle and Drum Corps stood first. First prize for drum major went to Gertrude Bollenbach of Holyoke. James Mahon of New Haven was rated as the best drummer, Arnott Morang of Northampton the best fifer and Elisabeth Bridges of Holyoke the best bugler.

West Virginia 4-H Club delegates were awarded first honors in the interstate judging contest, scoring highest honors in three divisions and high honors in all.

Providence (R. I.) girls of Junior Achievement clubs won a sewing machine for the superior part enacted in a fashion show put on by clubs from various cities. Holyoke (Mass.) clubs bore away the honors in the textile weaving division.

Seized Still Shows Liquor Made From Anti-Freeze and Oil

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HARTFORD, Conn.—Bootleggers in Connecticut are concocting liquor of such ingredients as chloroform, anti-freeze solution used in automobile radiators, caustic soda and lubricating oil, Lieut. Paul Lavin of the Connecticut State Police Department, stated when he made public here the formula used by alleged moonshiners who operated a mammoth still at Bolton, Conn.

The still was confiscated by a raiding party headed by Lieutenant Lavin, who declared the Bolton plant was one of the most modern ever seized by the Connecticut police.

Although an analysis has not yet been made of the 400 gallons of finished product seized in Bolton, the inventory ingredients clearly indicate that it is unfit to drink, according to the police. The contraband included 1200 pounds of caustic soda, twenty-four 50-gallon drums of denatured alcohol used as an anti-freeze solution, 10 gallons of chloroform, and a large quantity of white lubricating oil.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Charles V. Winn, C. S., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Elm Hill Avenue and Howland Street, Roxbury District, 8.

Tercentenary celebrations—Boston: Exhibition of the full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River Basin, foot of Revere Street, until 10. Admission 25 cents.

Program devoted to the field of Horticulture, auspices Boston Chapter, Special Libraries Association, Massachusetts Horticultural Society, 300 Massachusetts Avenue, 7:30.

Theaters

Colonial—"Sweet Adeline," 8:15.
Wilbur—Jane Cowl in "Twelfth Night," 8:30.
Majestic—"Bird in Hand," 8:25.
Shubert—"Princess Charming," 8:30.
Copley—"Shooting Shadows," 8:30.
Metropolitan—George Arliss in "Old English" (sound film).

EVENTS TOMORROW

Tercentenary celebrations—Boston: Exhibition of the full-sized reproduction of the Arbella, Governor Winthrop's flagship, Charles River Basin, 10 to 10. Salem Pioneers' Village reproduced in detail at Forest Park; House of the Seven Gables open to visitors; early costumes, documents, etc., Essex Institute; rare merchant marine collection, Peabody Museum. (Above Salem events open all day.)

Museum of Fine Arts: appreciation of paintings, Mrs. Sayward, 11.

Open meeting, National Congress of Parent-Teacher Associations, the New Ocean House, Swampscott, 2:30.

Second Boston Conference on Retail Distribution, University Club, all day through Sept. 24.

Statler Hotel: New England Photographers, all day through Sept. 26.

Regular meeting, Kiwanis Club of Boston, William Truant Foster, speaker, Boston City Club, 12:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open daily from 10 to 5 except Monday when the museum is closed, Sunday, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday at 11 o'clock. An exhibition of the Romanesque portal from the Church of St. Miguel at Uncastillo, a permanent acquisition. Special Exhibitions: Dutch East Indian textiles; French illustrated books of the 18th Century, lent by William A. Sargent; American silver; church services and domestic pieces; etchings and engravings by Winslow Homer, given by Edward Jackson Holmes and lent by W. G. R. Allen.

Fogg Art Museum, corner Quincy Street and Broadway, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9 to 5; Sundays, 1 to 5; admission free. Water colors; loan exhibition of tapestries; memorial exhibition of the work of Prof. Charles Herbert Moore; French paintings, drawings and prints. Special exhibition of objects found by the expeditions of the American School of Oriental Research and Harvard University near Kirkuq, Irak. Through Oct. 31.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court.—Open on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays from 10 to 4, admission fee 25 cents; Sundays from 1 to 4, admission free.

Children's Museum of Boston, Olmsted Park, Jamaica Plain.—Open 9 to 5 weekdays; 1:30 to 5 Sunday. Holidays all day. Take Jamaica Plain car from Park or Dudley Street to Moraine Street. Special encore program of motion picture, "Australia's Wild Northwest," at 4 p. m. Wednesday and Thursday. Field lesson in geology by Prof. George R. Barton on the museum grounds. Exhibits in honor of Boston Week: old dolls and furniture, American history exhibit, Paul Revere's house in model, children's model of log house of first settler in Boston, and new doll and furniture exhibit of recent acquisitions. Current exhibits of fall fruits, flowers. Saturday, at 3 p. m., summer experiences as told by young naturalists.

Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—Autumn exhibition.

Cassen Galleries, 575 Boylston Street.—Paintings by American artists.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual general fall exhibition by members. Through month of September.

Doll & Richards, 138 Newbury Street—Prints, including complete collections of views of Boston, by Sears Gallagher, W. Harry Smith, Gustav von Colin and Clair Leighton.

Grace Horne's Gallery, 446 Stuart Street—Paintings and water colors by Martha Crocker, Arthur Musgrave, Myrtle H. Smith, Charles Schlein, Gino Conti, John Whorf, John Z. Ennes and John Kellogg Woodruff; etchings and wood-blocks. Through Sept. 27.

Myles Standish Galleries, Bay State Road and Beacon Street—Summer exhibit.

New England Society of Contemporary Art, 227 Newbury Street—Paintings by members.

Society of Arts and Crafts, 9 Park Street—Autumn exhibit.

Goodspeed's Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Old and modern views of Boston, American historal prints.

Goodman's Print Shop, 607 Boylston Street—French and Old Master prints; etchings by Legros. Through Sept. 30.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Exhibit of prints and etchings.

The Print Shop, 261 Newbury Street—Americana, hunting and shooting. Currier and Ives and Catlin buffalo prints.

Gardenside Bookshop, 18 Arlington Street—Etchings and lithographs by modern English and American artists.

Scherree Studios, 685 Boylston Street—Etchings by Marius Bauer.

Children's Art Center, 36 Rutland Street—Modern colored wood-cuts and reproductions of 15th and 16th century wood-cuts; loaned by the Boston Museum.

N. M. Rivers Studio, 500 Boylston Street—Paintings, etchings and prints by old and modern masters.

COAST GUARD SCHOOL OPENS.

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—The new school year began at the Coast Guard Academy Sept. 22 with an enrollment of 142 cadets, 63 of whom are in the entering class.

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147 Restaurants in 45 Cities 42 In and Around Boston

CREDIT MEN AIM FRESH SHAFT AT BUSINESS FRAUD

Prepare for Concerted Action Against Commercial Racketeer

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Racketeers in all parts of the United States will be fought in a new campaign planned by the fraud prevention department of the National Association of Credit Men.

The plan was presented to the final meeting of secretaries and managers of credit bureaus here by H. E. Chasmer of New York, promotion manager of the department, who declared the bureau offers the services of its experienced, well-organized staff to American business men for "the greatest drive on commercial racketeers ever attempted."

"More than 1000 commercial criminals have been convicted and punished in the five years of operation of this department," Mr. Chasmer stated. "Several hundred other persons are now under indictment awaiting trial. Thirteen out of 14 defendants brought to trial on evidence gathered by the association investigators have been convicted. The deterrent effect of this vigorous opposition has been registered by a steady decrease in the number of frauds perpetrated."

It was pointed out that the bureau, with the national organization back of it, carries out investigations and prosecutions much more effectively than the single creditor or group of creditors attempting to play a lone hand in fighting commercial racketeers.

"Commercial crime has existed since the beginning of business in the thirteen colonies," said Mr. Chasmer, "but it did not reach its full growth until comparatively recent years, when the rapid expansion of our credit system gave the business crook his golden opportunity.

"Credit is based on character—on the fact that the great majority of people are honest. Its use has played a fundamental part in the development of American business and its benefits extend to every citizen. But our great commercial credit structure, benefiting the majority, must be constantly protected against the fraudulent bankruptcy racketeer, the swindler and the cheat.

"The credit crook came into his own during the years following the war. For some time a strong buyers' market existed. Mass production, high pressure salesmanship, demanded because of the greed for volume, and a none too sound basis of competition, made it easy for the racketeer to obtain merchandise in exchange for the buying power of credit, which he fraudulently represented. Schemes to defraud creditors increased under these conditions until they outranked all other types of business crime.

"By 1925 commercial crime was costing hundreds of millions a year. It was rapidly on the increase. Members of the National Association of Credit Men decided that the time had come when a last-ditch stand must be made to protect the integrity of the credit system.

"They reached the conclusion that the way to prevent frauds is to see that each fraud committed is thoroughly investigated and the guilty party punished. They proclaimed the principle that each firm victimized by a commercial crook is under moral obligation to the business community to aid in seeing that he is brought to justice.

"Realizing fully the difficulties which had theretofore made resistance largely ineffective, they determined to overcome these obstacles. The cost of hiring lawyers, accountants and investigators to probe an allegedly crooked bankruptcy was often prohibitive, even if several creditors were willing to share the expense. The fact that firms defrauded were frequently scattered over several states rendered coöperative action difficult. Therefore they set up, through the National Association of Credit Men, a nation-wide agency which makes it possible for defrauded creditors to take effective action."

Girl Scouts Plan New England Study

Problems of the Girl Scout movement in the New England region will be the basis of a special conference, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Joseph Merritt of Hartford, Conn., at the annual convention of the Girl Scouts in Indianapolis, Oct. 1 to 4.

The New England region will be represented at the convention by a large delegation of young women. Heading the group with Mrs. Merritt is Mrs. Clifford D. Perkins, also of Hartford, who is a member of the national board of directors for the New England region. Miss Ruth Hedlund of New London will also attend the convention as regional director.

Among the subjects which will come before the New England regional meeting, apart from administrative policies and achievements, will be a review of accomplishments under the new Girl Scouts five-year development plan, now ending its first year of operation.

Bicycle Devotees Renew Old Times

EASTHAMPTON, Conn. (AP)—Bicycle riders of the "gay nineties" from all sections of the country gathered at Lake Pocotopaugh here Sept. 21 for the 45th anniversary celebration of the old guard of the Hartford Wheel Club.

William Gillette, Sherlock Holmes of the stage, and a bicycle enthusiast in his younger days, was made an honorary member of the club. He celebrated by doing a few turns on a high-wheeled "uni-cycle." He did not, however, essay his one-time favorite stunt of sitting on the handlebars atop the huge front wheel.

Frank Kramer of Newark N. J., several times American speed champion, was present, together with Dr. Walter Kendall, captain of the old Boston Wheel Club; Henry Crowther of Philadelphia, and Fred Onge, bicycle evangelist of Los Angeles, Calif. Arthur B. Smith of Hartford was elected president of the club.

STATE SHOE MEN OPPOSE DUTY CUT

A state-wide conference of shoe manufacturers has been called by the Massachusetts Industrial Commission for 2 p. m., Wednesday, Sept. 24, at the State House in Boston, at which plans for making a vigorous protest against any reduction of the present 20 per cent tariff on shoes will be discussed.

The industrial commission called the meeting following the receipt of a notice from Washington that the new Tariff Commission proposes to hold a series of hearings on the subject, the date to be announced later. It is anticipated that at the meeting Wednesday a committee will be appointed to endeavor to show the Tariff Commission that, it anything, the tariff on shoes should be increased.

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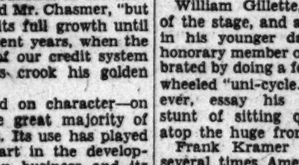
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'Plimoth' Pilgrims Seek Charter From King, First Governor Says

By FRANK E. BRIDGMAN

Mr. Bridgman assumes the character of a correspondent purporting to have been on board the Arbella and now assisting in the building of the Massachusetts Bay Colony. He describes life as it was in 1630, and names, dates, and quotations are from authentic documents and records.

NEW PLIMOTH, Sept. 22, 1630—The rain descends and the winds blow and beat upon Governor Bradford's House, thus prolonging the visit of his guests from "the Massachusetts Bay." He gives every indication of pleasure, however, at the turn of affairs, and converses with keen interest on public matters affecting the two Colonies.

He tells me that his authority as Governor is derived from nothing higher than the Compact which was signed by a few men on board the Mayflower on Nov. 11, 1620, and that no royal charter has been granted them, although they have agents in England working assiduously, as considerable expense, to secure such a charter as Massachusetts Bay obtained. Some progress has been made, however, for on Jan. 13 of this year the Council for New England made a grant of territory "to William Bradford, his heirs, associates, and assigns"; and the original parchment, bearing the seal of the Council and the signature of the Earl of Warwick, its President, is here in Plimoth. In this grant the bounds of the Colony are thus described:

"All that Parte of New Englande in America aforesaid, and Tracte and Tractes of Lande that lye within or betweene a certain Rivolett or Rundlett there, commonly called Coahassett, alias Conahasset, towards the north, and the River commonly called Naragansets River towards the south, and the great Westerne Ocean towards the east, and betweene and within a straight line directly extendinge upp into the maine land towards the west, from the mouth of the said River called Naragansets River, to the utmost limitts and bounds of a Cuntry or Place in New Englande commonly called Pokenacutt, alias Sowamsett, westward, and another like straight line extending itself directly from the mouth of the said River called Coahassett, alias Conahasset, towards the west so farr upp into the maine lande westwards as the utmost limitts of the said Place or Cuntry, commonly called Pokenacutt, alias Sowamsett, doe entend togeather with one half the said River called Naragansets and the said Rivolett or Rundlett called Conahassett, alias Conahasset."

The Governor tells us that these boundaries are unusually well defined, and admit of little ambiguity except, perhaps, as to "the utmost limits" of the territory of the Pokanokes Indians.

Isaac Allerton and Edward Winslow, representing the Plimoth Colony in England, are continuing their efforts to obtain a royal charter confirming the aforesaid grant and bestowing powers of government. Their progress is described in a recent letter, as follows: "Then they sued to the King to confirme their grante, and to make you a corporation, and so to inable you to make and execute lawes, in shuch large and ample maner as the Massachusetts Plantation hath it; which the King graciously granted, referring it to the Lord Keeper to give order to the solisiter to draw it up, if ther were a presidente for it. So the Lord Keeper furthered it all he could, and also the solisiter; but as Festus said to Paule, With no small sume of money obtained I this freedom; for by the way many ridells must be resolved, and many locks must be opened with the silver key, ney, the golden key. Then it was to come to the Lord Treasurer, to have his warrante for freeing the custume for a certaine time; but he would not doe it, but referrd it to the Counsell table. And ther Mr. Allerton attended day by day, when they sate, but could not gett his petition read. And by reason of his ship sailing, he was forct to leave the further prosecuting of it to a solisiter. But ther is no fear nor doubte but it will be granted, for he hath the cheefe of them to friend; yet it will be marveilously needfull for him to returne by the first ship that comes; werefore we desire you to be ernest with Mr. Allerton to come, and his wife to spare him this one year more, to finish this great and Waighty bussines, which we conceive will be much for your good, and I hope for your posteritie, and for many generations to come."

BOSTON GETS RARE DOLPHIN

What is believed to be the most northerly record for dolphins on the Atlantic coast has been established by the specimen which has just been placed on exhibition at the Museum of the Boston Society of Natural History. The big fish was taken on Aug. 15, about 60 miles south-southeast of Sable Island, by the trawler Natalie Hammond, and was sent to the museum by F. E. Firth of the United States Bureau of Fisheries. The museum's specimen is a little more than four feet long and weighed 23 pounds.

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SAPIRO DECRIES FARM PEASANTRY IN UNITED STATES

Criticizes Farm Board for Price Fixing—Defends Coöperative Marketing

Coöperative marketing, instead of price fixing by the Federal Farm Board, was advanced as the best possible method of solving the problems which are facing agriculture in the United States today by Aaron Sapiro, author of the Standard Coöperative Marketing Act in an address before the opening session of Boston Conference on Retail Distribution.

Mr. Sapiro accused the Federal Farm Board of speculative activities, of making American farmers into peasants, of losing more than $67,000,000 annually, and of hindering, rather than helping, the farmers to organize coöperatively at a time when, he said, "a wheat pool would solve the problem for the farmer without increasing the price of bread to the housewife by a single penny."

The conference, which will continue for three days, is being held under the auspices of the retail trade board of the Boston Chamber of Commerce in coöperation with both the Harvard and Boston University Schools of Business Administration, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, seven national trade organizations, and retail and civic groups from all parts of New England and as far away as New York, Pittsburgh and Cleveland.

Farm Peasantry Opposed

After the opening of the conference by George B. Johnson, president of the board, Mr. Sapiro began his criticism of the Federal Farm Board with the statement, "We do not want a government at Washington to make prices and handle the farm business and make peasants out of the farmers of our land, but we do want those who have prestige and authority at Washington to hold up a great light to show the farmers how to organize, so that the farmers can merchandise their own crops under their own leaders, wisely intelligently and profitably.

"Then," he declared, "will prosperity return to agriculture and all America will reflect the advantage and betterment industrially and socially—for American life is built on agriculture. The farmer is the basis of our land. His well-being is the beginning of prosperity. His progress is the guaranty of greatness for America."

Mr. Sapiro outlined the activities of the Farm Board for the past year, its purchase of 69,000,000 bushels of wheat "like any other speculative trader" and its purchase of 1,250,000 bales of cotton, all at heavy loss that increased as prices fell and storage charges, insurance and interest mounted.

Robot Trend Deplored

He criticized the board for its alleged inconsistencies in organizing the California grape industry at the same time it was scolding the wheat and cotton growers for not reducing their acreage. He told of constructive things the board had accomplished and said they were all the result of similar thought originating with the American Farm Bureau Federation in 1921 and 1922.

Woman is a greater factor today than ever before in consumption of merchandise, said Mrs. Christine Frederick, household efficiency expert and author, in discussing the "Revolt of Mrs. Consumer." Woman is in the buying saddle today as never before, and resents the extreme mechanistic turn given to all retail distribution by chain store development and influence, she said, continuing:

"We women consumers want more genuine merchants and fewer chain store robots. We have no prejudice against chain stores. They helped to break down the old cobwebbed era of the open sugar barrel, the cat on the bread counter, and overly long profits. But retailing conditions as developed in the last 10-15 years along standardized chain store policies have been distinctly and increasingly to the consumer's disadvantage."

Late afternoon addresses were made by Mrs. William B. Meloney of New York on "The Nation's Wealth and the Woman Spender"; John Mench, New York, on "The Place of the Newspaper in the Field of Distribution"; Edwin B. George of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce on "First Results of the Distribution Census"; William T. Foster on "Rainy Day Dollars"; Bernard Lichtenberg, vice-president of Alexander Hamilton Institute, on "An Advertiser Looks at the Consumer"; Flint Garrison, director-general of the Wholesale Dry Goods Institute, on "The Manufacturers' Trade Mark," and Frank A. Black, publicity manager of William Filene's Sons Company, Boston.

Guild to Encourage More Art in Films

The Artkino Guild, Inc., a unit of the Little Theater Association, plans the building of an unusual motion picture theater, "The Screen," on Newbury Street, Boston, for the purpose of encouraging the making and supporting of better films.

A patron's fee of $250, for which subscriptions are being taken, entitles the holder to a permanent pass good at all times for all showings and gatherings held by the guild or association. In addition, each patron will receive two $100 10-year gold debentures with interest at six per cent per annum from the date of the opening of the guild.

The guild proposes to show pictures in English, also French and German films in their respective languages. One day each week will be devoted to silent film.

Offices are located in the Pierce Building, Copley Square. Mrs. Jaquith Cowles is secretary of the patrons' committee.

FOUR CITIES TO HOLD NEW ENGLAND DAY

"New England Day" will be observed in four more New England communities this week. J. Franklin Babb representing the New England Council, all New England development organization, will address "New England Day" gatherings beginning Sept. 22 in Framingham, Swampscott, Gardner, and Claremont, N. H.

"New England Day" observances, in each of which the council has cooperated with local chambers of commerce and other organizations, have already been held in 12 New England cities and towns. The purposes are to increase community spirit and activity for economic development through organized effort.

First Winner of America's Cup

GALLANT SHIP FILLS TO THE BREEZE

It Was the Schooner Yacht America, Depicted in the Above Picture, Which, in 1851, Went to England and Returned With the Trophy That Since Has Remained in the Possession of United States Yachting Circles. The America Was a Stanch Craft and Is Apparently as Seaworthy Today as When She Sent to the Seas Off the English Coast. Today She Is Owned by the United States Naval Academy at Annapolis, Where She Is Used as a Naval Museum for the Display of a Large Number of Marine Trophies.

Defenders of the America's Cup Serve Long and Useful Careers

Usually They Have Been Stanchly Built and for Years Have Been Kept Seaworthy—Many Are Still Afloat Today—Few Fragile

By HARLAN TROTT

What becomes of the America's Cup boats when their brief bid for fame has ended? Are they fit for anything but delicately tuned racers? Do their lightly constructed hulls find a speedy end in the break-up yard?

These questions appear in the wake of the races off Newport where the Enterprise and Shamrock V contested for the America's Cup after literally hundreds of thousands of dollars had been spent to bring them to the starting line for less than 15 hours of actual competition.

Plans to take the Enterprise and the other three sloops, the Yankee, Weetamoe and Whirlwind, built to compete for the honor of defending the America's Cup, across the ocean to meet the Shamrock V, Candida, Britannia—King George's racing cutter—and other yachts of that class, at Cowes next summer are already being discussed. Regardless of the outcome of this proposal, it is likely that the defenders will be used for many years as racing and cruising boats.

The fact that all the yachts involved in the fourteenth defense of the cup were built to the Universal Rule of yacht measurement which specifies that scantling requirements conform to Lloyd's A-1 classification indicates that strength and sea-going ability are predominating features in these white-winged sea birds.

Shamrock V and all the America's Cup yachts of 1930 were built to Class J requirements, which stipulate that the yachts shall not exceed a 76-foot rating, which amounts to approximately a few feet less than their water-line length. Immediately following the trial races the potential defenders went out of commission; their masts were taken out, and they were laid up in winter quarters.

May Adopt Schooner Rig

It is not improbable, however, that their rigs which consist of the single Marconi rigged mast, will be changed eventually to the more modified sail spread of the schooner—that is, with two masts. Not only would this rig be easier to handle with a smaller number of sailors, but it would be ideal for offshore work as well as racing. Perhaps these yachts will be heard from yet as able cruising and racing schooners. Should they be converted to cruising racers, it would be necessary to install cabins and other fittings for the owner's party and crew.

There have been instances where yachts which defended the America's Cup were too lightly constructed to remain in service except for a brief time. Outstanding in this respect were the Herreshoff sloops Reliance and Defender. Both represented the acme of racing machines in which the use of aluminum figured largely in their construction and equipment. The majority of the defenders, however, had long and useful careers.

First of all, the schooner yacht America, winner of the cup which bears her name, is still afloat. She was built in New York in 1851; crossed to England the same year and after a season's racing was sold over there. During the Civil War the yacht was purchased by the Confederates for a blockade runner and armed cruiser. Eventually she was chased up a shallow Florida inlet by a Union blockade vessel, and scuttled. The Union Government raised her and for a number of years afterward her name appeared on the roster of the navy's ships.

Bought by General Butler

Benjamin F. Butler of Lowell, Mass., purchased the yacht from the navy for $5000, and used her for a cruising yacht after having her thoroughly reconditioned. She was later laid up at the Chelsea Creek Bridge in Boston, until being taken over and presented to the United States Navy. The yacht America is now a floating museum at the Naval Academy at Annapolis, Md.

The Resolute, defender of the America's Cup in 1920, was built in 1914, in answer to the fourth challenge from Sir Thomas Lipton. The World War, however, forced her into retirement until 1920. She was laid up after the races until 1925, when E. Walter Clark of Philadelphia purchased her and re-rigged her as a schooner. She is now racing as a Marconi rigged sloop, similar to the Enterprise's rig. She is commodiously furnished for cruising.

The Magic, first defender, was built in 1857. Until 1884, she was owned by a member of the Eastern Yacht Club. Eight years ago she was scrapped at Key West, Fla. The schooner Columbia, built in 1871, served finally as a Newport News houseboat until being junked in 1921.

The schooner Madeline, built at Rye in 1861, conqueror of the Countess of Dufferin, the Canadian challenger, saw final service as a fisherman out of a Florida port. In 1920, the erstwhile defender was broken up at Tampa.

The Mischief, first metal boat to defend the cup, was built in 1879. After remaining under the yacht ensign until 1911, she was purchased by an oil firm and used a a barge in Boston harbor.

The Mischief Gets Honorable End

Last year the Mischief was purchased by William U. Swan, who, out of sentiment, had her towed outside Boston harbor and sunk by the gunfire of coast guard craft before a gathering of Massachusetts Bay yachtsmen.

The Mischief's designer was A. Cary Smith, son of a Presbyterian minister. He showed great skill as a marine painter, but his eye for fine yachts caused him to take up designing. He designed the famous passenger steamer City of Lowell many years ago. This vessel carried excursionists to the match between the Enterprise and Shamrock V.

The Puritan, built in 1885, from designs of Edward Burgess, father of the designer of the Enterprise, last served as a fisherman. She sailed out of New Bedford in 1911 and was lost at sea with all hands.

The succeeding defender, Mayflower, another Burgess boat, had an interesting career following her defense of the America's Cup. She was converted into a schooner and in 1908 was chartered by a group of Harvard University men to hunt treasure in the West Indies. Her "Treasure Island" experience ended in October, 1908. During a hurricane while somewhere off Watlings Island the Mayflower was abandoned by her gold seekers. It was believed that the vessel foundered.

Begins Herreshoff Line

Volunteer, last of Edward Burgess' defenders, was launched at Wilmington, Del., in 1887, and was broken up at Brooklyn in 1910, at the same time as was the yacht Vigilant, the first defender to come from the board of Nathaniel Herreshoff, whose long reign as America's designing genius earned for him the sobriquet of the "Wizard of Bristol."

The Vigilant was built in 1893, defended the cup that year and in 1894 sailed across the Atlantic but raced abroad with little success. After that she was converted into a yawl.

Because the yacht Defender, defender of 1895, was of a certain composite construction, corrosion set in on the different metals used in her construction, and it was necessary to have her scrapped at City Island in 1901, after she had served as a trial horse for the Columbia.

This last-named yacht was Herreshoff's masterpiece. To be sure, he remained in the field right up to the races of 1920, but it was the Columbia which defended the cup against the first Shamrock in 1899, and then defended it again in 1901, against Shamrock II. It was this yacht, too, which established speed records which have stood until the splendid showing of the Enterprise and the Yankee this summer in connection with the recent cup races. In 1914 this grand yacht was sent to the junk yard, where her metal was used in manufacturing munitions for Great Britain.

Larger Signs Hit Rhode Island Snag

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—An announced attempt to amend the city's billboard ordinance to permit the erecting of larger billboards and liberalize the present regulations is promised substantial opposition.

Representatives of the Rhode Island Council for the Protection of Roadside Beauty, the Civic Park and State Federation of Women's Clubs, have declared against the interference with present regulations. All have denied that the amendment is the outgrowth of a compromise and add that the organizations which insisted on the restrictions last year still demand even greater curtailment.

Mrs. Arthur B. Lisle, chairman of the Rhode Island Council for the Protection of Roadside Beauty, is quoted as saying that the trend of current opinion is toward smaller billboards and not larger billboards. Luther D. Burlingame, chairman of the Civic Park and Improvement Association, characterizes the proposal as a step backward and points to the proposal for a three hundredth anniversary celebration in Providence when the need will be to remove unsightly displays.

Endowment Sought by Swedish Society

The Swedish Charitable Society of Greater Boston, Inc., is endeavoring to raise an endowment fund for the benefit of the Home for Aged People, located at 206 Waltham Street, West Newton, and maintained by the society.

The home was founded in 1917, and at present there are 31 persons being cared for.

Income from the residents of the home never covers the cost of maintenance and for this reason, the society says, it is seeking an endowment, the interest from which will make up deficits.

The officers of the society are: Carl J. Johnson, president; George C. Torngren, vice-president, and Robert E. Adamson, treasurer.

Scots Plan for Widening Old Bridge Is Proposed for London Landmark

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—Formation of a committee in London to consider the final disposition of Waterloo Bridge has renewed interest in the novel scheme of alteration effected in the well-known bridge at Musselburgh, Scotland, which was built by the same engineer, a scheme that is expected to come up for consideration by the London committee.

Both bridges were found to be in need of attention a few years ago. In the case of Waterloo Bridge, the arches were discovered to be settling, while developments of modern traffic were making it necessary that alterations should be carried out. In Musselburgh, the narrowness of the bridge was the only problem.

Both in London and Musselburgh sentiment was strong that the bridges should be preserved, as far as possible in their original beauty. The two problems were similar in that they involved making the old bridges suitable to meet the new conditions of the present age.

The solution adopted by Musselburgh is one that has been urged on London by many architects and engineers. The Scottish town decided to widen its bridge by taking down one side, stone by stone. The additional roadway was then built in and the side of the bridge replaced. The reconstructed bridge has all the appearance of the old one, saving that it is wider.

The present Musselburgh bridge is known as the New Stone Bridge, the term "new" being used chiefly to distinguish it from the Old Roman Bridge in the same town, which is reputed to date from the time of the Roman occupation.

Both the Waterloo and the Musselburgh bridges were built by the architectural engineer, John Rennie (1761-1821). Other London bridges built by Rennie were Southwark Bridge and London Bridge.

MEXICAN METHODISTS ELECT

MEXICO CITY (AP)—The Rev. John Nicanor Pascoe, native of Santelmo, Mexico, was elected bishop and titular head of the Mexican Church on the eighteenth ballot at the first general conference of the Mexican Methodist Church Sept. 19.

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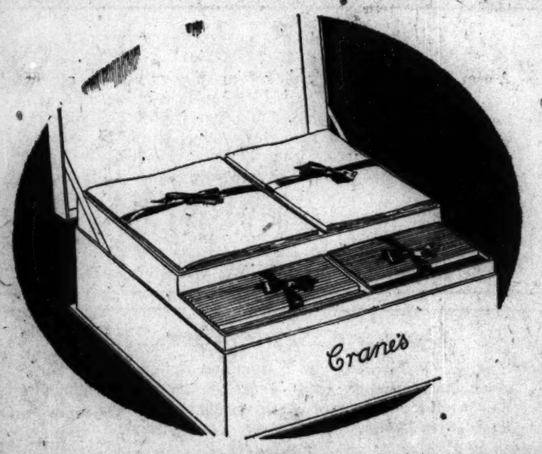

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Weddings of distinction are almost invariably announced on Crane's papers. In fact, the complete paper trousseau of the bride is chosen from Crane's, all the way from her visiting cards to her invitations and "thank you" notes. Of especial interest are Ivory Informals announcing the engagement and Crane's Bride's Notes to acknowledge the many gifts. A variety of Crane's fine writing papers for use after her marriage, will also find their place in the "paper trousseau." Crane's has been the choice of socially distinguished brides since 1801. Your jeweler or exclusive stationer can show you Crane's papers in various forms, with proper engravings for every social occasion.

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The Gracious Simplicity of
COLONIAL ART

IN THE architecture known as Colonial design a strong revival of the classic mode is strongly evidenced. England, tiring of the rugged simplicity of Cromwell and his Puritan influences, had turned eagerly to the inspiring creations of Christopher Wren, Grinling Gibbons and the later Georgian masterpieces of the brothers Adam. Concurrently America, patterning herself after the mother country, adopted this classic revival and carried it down through the years to present day use. Its gracious simplicity . . . its authentic classic source . . . and its wide adaptability render Colonial designs particularly suitable for every hardware need. RUSSWIN Colonial Hardware designs are faithful interpretations of this revered school, are made of the finest metals . . . brass and bronze . . . and will give a lifetime of unfailing, trouble-free and satisfying service. Specify Russwin. Russell & Erwin Manufacturing Company (The American Hardware Corporation, Successor), New Britain, Connecticut—New York, Chicago, London.

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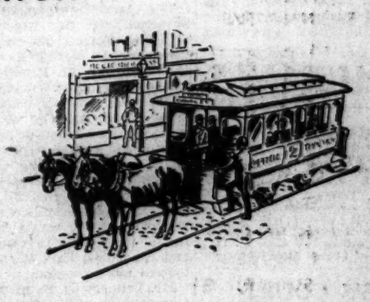


People Rode in Horse-cars?

ONE of the important jobs in the packing plant of a generation ago was that of the "chopper" whose duty it was to separate with a big meat axe the shoulder from each hog carcass as it went by on a moving table.

In spite of a keen eye and much practice his blows were sometimes a bit off the mark. Pork cuts accordingly were not always regular even after careful trimming.

Today the Pork Cutting department of Armour and Company turns out hams and shoulders and loins and bacon that are cut with precision and trimmed to a nicety. Hand-held electric circular saws and keen revolving knives do better work than the "choppers" and "trimmers" of bygone days ever dreamed was possible.

In many other respects, too, the hams and bacon sold by Armour and Company today are superior to the hams and bacon of a generation ago. Curing formulas have been perfected; sanitary wrappings have been adopted; refrigeration keeps the rich juices in the meat and the product fresh and wholesome.

Star Hams and Star Bacon and Star Loins, such as Armour and Company markets today, are a very much better product than was obtainable back in the days when people rode in horse-cars.

F. Edson White
President
THE NEW AND MODERN
ARMOUR AND COMPANY
U. S. A.

SCHOOL CHANGES BID BY PARENTS AND TEACHERS

(Continued from Page 1)

which required detail shaping within a latitude of discretion authorized by the Congress.

Miss Mary Leath, supervisor of primary education at Memphis, Tenn., discussing the work of kindergarten extension, emphasized the necessity of wider education of the public on the importance of kindergarten training. She urged that members go back to their own states definitely committed to securing whatever legislative action is needed to develop rulings pertaining to kindergarten training where they do not exist. She spoke of the type of kindergarten training the division stands for and of the fact that the public should be made aware that kindergarten is essential to the child as a wise and proper preparation for the elementary grades.

Mrs. Harry Cope, of Columbus, O., referring to the work of the art committee of the education division, presented plans for an increased program relating the fine arts to all phases of life and the insertion of such a program into regular school programs. She believes that great advances had been made in setting up art consciousness in school children, through the joint work of parents and teachers in communities and said that this year the program would be broadened to illustrate concretely to pupils the simple, every-day idea of relating art to the average, well-rounded life. The publication committee, putting forth a plan calling for increased vigilance in the matter of public information concerning all phases of parents and teachers work, pointed out that 2,000,000 membership cards, and 1,000,000 leaflets, 50,000 handbooks and 200,000 song books distributed through the national organization was, so to speak, "not the half of it," when it came to what the committee intends to do during the forthcoming year.

At a meeting of state presidents, 26 members were present to consider problems incidental to a more efficient issuing of state bulletins and to matters of financing such bulletins. Mrs. Cass Brown, parliamentarian for the National Congress, discussed the application of established parliamentary rules to small group meetings.

A report was read by Carl L. Schraeder of the committee on physical education, of the Massachusetts State Department of Education chairman, outlining a new program of advanced physical education for schools, providing for more ample and numerous play fields, for new types of athletic apparatus and various other developments for outdoor and indoor health building programs. The question was raised as to how much the committee has observed or looked to such countries as Germany, Italy and Austria, with their great gymnastic units recruited from the public schools, for details of the program, and it was brought out that a careful and interested watch was being kept on such developments in Europe with a view to adapting such details of them as fitted in with the present system in the United States.

The meeting continues through Sept. 26 and each day is, as one member put it "as full as it can stick" of meetings of committees with their own chairman and with Mrs. Bradford.

GERMAN ACTION OVER MINORITIES STIRS DELEGATES

(Continued from Page 1)

tions now unbound would sign a similar engagement. Dr. Curtius objected to a statement made earlier in the debate by a Little Entente spokesman and Andrew Michalakopoulos, Greece, that since minorities might be assimilated in the nation of their residence, the problem was only temporary.

On the contrary, said Dr. Curtius, the problem is permanent and the theory of prospective assimilation of minorities was not acceptable to Germany.

The German Foreign Minister concluded that the object of his Government in raising the minority issue at the present Assembly had been gained by attracting public attention to an important question and reminding the League of its duties.

The interesting byplay between Mr. Zaleski and Dr. Curtius reminded the committee that the minority problem is older than the Treaty of Versailles. Mr. Zaleski recalled that in his youth not only was his native tongue forbidden in the German school which he attended, but if he uttered a word in his native language during playtime he was punished.

Dr. Curtius gravely recognized the validity of Mr. Zaleski's personal reference and expressed confidence that a new spirit now prevails and must spread everywhere.

Noel Buxton, Great Britain, and the Italian delegate, expressed the hope that the debate which before the week-end had been most amicable, would not degenerate into a heated interchange between aggrieved powers, and requested the conclusion of the discussion.

Then M. Briand in a concluding speech recaptured the conciliatory atmosphere, though the firm determination of the French Government to oppose undue inflation of the minorities issue could be perceived in his words.

League's Responsibility

He regretted that the present debate would be interpreted in minority circles outside Geneva as an invitation to them to engage further in perhaps violent agitation. The whole matter, he claimed, was defined in the minority treaties themselves, and the League's responsibility was merely to administer the documents. It was necessary to assure the world that the League had done and was doing its duty for minorities. The object of the treaties was to prevent minorities being oppressed and driven to revolt. It was hoped that given equitable treatment, minorities would adapt themselves to their new conditions. The League procedure in the French view was efficacious and being conscientiously applied. Under its wing M. Briand felt the minorities now have useful guarantees.

The debate ended with Giuseppe Motta, Switzerland, charged with the difficult task of synthesising the two viewpoints, which in reality reflect the chief underlying issue of Europe, namely, revision treaties or the preservation of the status quo.

In the economic committee on Sept. 22, signatories to the Warsaw agreement between agricultural countries representing one fourth the area of Europe, excepting Russia, presented a forceful defense of their agricultural alliance.

Virgil Madgearu, Commercial Minister of Rumania, replying to a criticism presented by the Australian delegate, who voiced the views of many overseas states, asserted that agricultural Europe cannot wait until overseas farmers restrict their production, before taking measures vital to their own welfare.

Mr. Madgearu expressed a preference for a general European agreement between agricultural and industrial states, but announced on behalf of the signatories of the Warsaw agreement that failing a general accord, the Eastern European states were determined to proceed by themselves. Though non-signatory states clamored in the present Assembly for strict observance of the most-favored nation clause, Mr. Madgearu insisted that the Warsaw agreement was not a violation of, but an exception to "the favored nation principle."

Russian Dumping Opposed

The greatest reason Mr. Madgearu advanced for the necessity of an agrarian alliance was the imperative necessity of erecting a wall against the dumping of Russian agrarian products. If other nations in Europe engage in contracts with the Soviet monopolistic industry or agriculture while insisting on most-favored-nation treatment with agricultural states, an injustice would be worked upon the smaller states, he said. Unless an agreement was reached, concluded the Rumanian minister, Eastern European states would be forced to revise their whole economic policy and he feared that it would not be toward more freedom.

Mr. Vennersten, Sweden, introduced a resolution requesting the League to take up the study of the measures possible as a protection against Soviet dumping.

Bristol Reviews 250 Years, Rich With Maritime and Cultural Lore

Rhode Island Town Greets Envoy From English Original—Harold June Attends—History Reveals That Town Site Once Sold for $1100

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRISTOL, R. I.—With special references to the occasion in churches of all denominations, Bristol began on Sept. 21 a week's celebration of the two hundred fiftieth anniversary of its founding. Following the church services there was a musical festival with a chorus of 300 voices and concert by the Bristol Train of Artillery Band.

Especial guests of the week are Ernest J. Taylor, official representative of the Lord Mayor of Bristol, Eng., Mrs. Taylor and Chief Aviation Pilot Harold I. June, U. S. N., Bristol man who flew with Rear Admiral Richard E. Byrd over the south pole. On Sept. 27 Gov. Norman S. Case will attend in honor of "Governor's Day."

The opening event of the Sept. 22 program was a reception to Pilot June under the auspices of the Lions Club. Subsequently the mardi gras was held.

On Sept. 23 there will be the anniversary ball and on Sept. 24, to be observed as "Founders Day," there will be an historical exhibition and the greetings of Bristol, Eng., to Bristol, R. I., will be tendered by Mr. Taylor.

Sept. 25 will be "Old Home Day," with receptions, sightseeing trips, horseshoe pitching contests and the opening of a two-day flower show, sponsored jointly by the Rhode Island Horticultural Society and the Bristol Garden Club.

"Civic Day" is set for Sept. 26, with exhibits of industries, including the Herreshoff Boat Yards, where the America's Cup defender, Enterprise, was built. Other events planned are a parade of historical floats, a tennis tournament and football games.

In addition to the reception to Governor Case on Sept. 27, there will be Boy Scout and Sea Scout activities, races, the New England chess championship matches, parades and exhibitions by veteran firemen and their "tubs." Pilot June will present to Kearney Post of the American Legion an American flag which he carried over the South Pole.

The present boundaries of Bristol embrace many romantic and historical sites. Wrested from the Indians in the King Philip War in 1676, its 7000 acres became a bone of contention between the Plymouth Colony, the Massachusetts Bay Colony and Rhode Island and Providence Plantations. It was awarded to the Plymouth Colony, which, to defray the costs of the year-long war, sold it to four Boston men, Nathaniel Byfield, John Walley, Stephen Burton and Nathaniel Oliver. The price paid was $1100. The present land valuation is approximately $18,000,000.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Abraham White, Lewiston, Me.
Mrs. Abraham White, Lewiston, Me.
Miss Muriel E. Archer, River Edge, N. J.
Mrs. May R. Jiskins, Cherrydale, Va.
Mrs. Viola G. Cutter, Oakland, Calif.
Walter L. Cutter, Oakland, Calif.
Leone E. Smith, Pittsford, Vt.
James C. Smith 2d, Pittsford, Vt.
Augusta B. Healey, Framingham, Mass.
Anna L. Childs, Framingham, Mass.
Annie M. Whalley, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Anne S. Whitehouse, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Charlotte Crawford, Rye, N. Y.
Mrs. E. G. Woodward, Salisbury, Conn.
Mrs. Milly B. Holsfed, Hohokus, N. J.
J. Goucher, Owens, San Diego, Calif.
Mrs. W. J. Crandall, Rochester, N. Y.
Miss Jeanette Barger, Rochester, N. Y.
Mrs. Sarah A. Richardson, Medford, Mass.
Mrs. Mabel Taylar, Medford, Mass.
Mrs. Sara N. Schummrick, Derby, Conn.
Alfred Schummrick, Derby, Conn.
Mrs. Gertrude G. Wilson, Dover, N. H.
Mrs. Mary E. Graham, Newport, R. I.

Sunday

Miss Jean Flamhaft, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Mae Flamhaft, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Miss Vivian Flamhaft, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mlle Barbara Kelly, Yonkers, N. Y.
Miss Jem Trotter, Chatham, Ontario.
Nina Trotter, Chatham, Ontario.
Miss Medora Fagg Bright, Saint Louis, Mo.
Miss Dora Moller, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mrs. Mary C. Moller, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Mr. Edward Moller, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

NANKING HAILS CHANG'S ACTION AS A TRIUMPH

(Continued from Page 1)

the confusion, the evacuation of both foreign and Chinese cities has been undisturbed.

PEIPING, China (AP)—Chang Hsueh-liang, son of the former Manchurian war lord, Chang Tso-lin, and himself now Governor of Manchuria, professes loyalty to Nanking and the Nationalist Government there, but with his sympathies actually in doubt.

Pressing southward from Manchuria Sept. 21, 10,000 of his troops overran sections of Chihli Province, containing this ancient capital, and occupied Tientsin.

As the troops entered Tientsin several thousand Shansi troops of Yen Hsi-shan left the city for the Shansi fastnesses. They were not attacked by the new arrivals.

A Nanking officials professed to hail the action of Chang with jubilation, calling him the saviour of the newly born Chinese state, but there were reasons to believe they were puzzled at the Mukden governor's actions, and not quite sure as to which course he would take.

Picketing Stifles Trade in Bengal

LONDON (AP)—The Daily Herald said Sept. 22 that thousands of merchants in Bengal were facing ruin largely as a consequence of Nationalists picketing their shops.

This is the eve of Pujah, Hindu equivalent of Christmas, when the shopkeepers expect to make their chief profits of the year, but picketing has stifled trade in wares made from imported Lancashire thread on which the villagers usually spend most of their yearly savings.

The demand for native Swadeshi cloth has not increased in proportion to the collapse in the sale of Lancashire goods, chiefly because the price of Swadeshi is 50 per cent higher than that of imported cloth.

The economic depression is contributing to the dismal situation. Cultivators are getting only half of what it costs them to produce jute and are overwhelmed with debt, while landowners are unable to collect their rents.

The Government also was said to be facing an acute financial crisis.

Mayor of Boston Enjoys Sights of Boston 'On His Own'

Mayor Reuben Salter of Boston, Eng., for the first time since his arrival in this country a week ago, is "on his own" and with the freedom that such a thought engenders, he used his time to go round the city seeing the things he, personally, was interested in.

"Just to browse about" was his only explanation as to what he would do on his last day in Boston. On Sept. 23 he said he would leave for Washington, where he plans to visit President Hoover and "see the sights." He will leave, he said, with a farewell word of praise and appreciation for the people of Boston, Mayor James M. Curley, and all those who helped to make his visit a "memorable one."

On Sept. 20 Mayor Salter attended a dinner tendered the English visitors by the Cunard Line officials on the Lacania, upon which several of the Mayor's party, including E. A. Bailey, former Mayor of Boston, Eng., and Mrs. Bailey, sailed for England.

Mayor Salter's only Sunday in Boston, Sept. 21, was a quiet one, compared to the rest of the week in the city. He addressed the congregation at the First Church, his last public appearance in the city. The rest of the day he devoted to seeing the sights as an ordinary tourist, unaccompanied by the usual official escort.

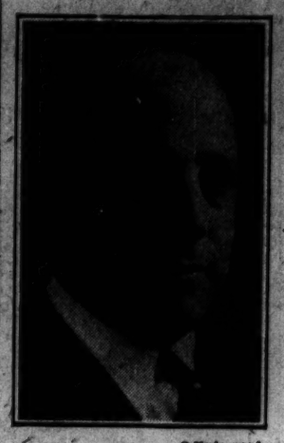
CONVENTIONS IN CONCORD

CONCORD, N. H. (AP)—Democratic Party leaders gathered here Sept. 22 for an advance session preparatory to the opening Sept. 23 of the state convention. Millard Tydings, Senator from Maryland, will deliver the convention keynote speech. The Republican convention will be held Wednesday. Frank Crowther, Representative from New York, will be the keynoter.

G. H. JENKINS PROMOTED

SPRINGFIELD, Mass. (AP)—George H. Jenkins was announced Sept. 22 as manager of the Agawam Electric Company and Ludlow Electric Light Company to succeed Robert W. Mitchell, who has been promoted to be general manager of the United Electric Light Company of this city.

Reserve Board Head Faces Difficult Job



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EUGENE MEYER JR.

Appointed by President Hoover to succeed Roy A. Young as governor of the Federal Reserve Board and sworn in Sept. 16. Mr. Meyer has served the Government many years as chairman of the War Finance Corporation and later as commissioner of the Federal Farm Loan Board.

KIWANIS CONVENTION OPENS IN WORCESTER

WORCESTER, Mass. (AP)—The annual convention of New England Kiwanis Clubs was opened here Sept. 22, with a registration of 1433 delegates. The forenoon session was given up to greetings by Michael J. O'Hara, Mayor, Clifford S. Anderson, president of the chamber of commerce, Chester B. Davis, president of the Worcester Kiwanis Club, and the Rev. Arthur A. Blair of Orange, lieutenant-governor of the third Kiwanis division. The response was made by Elmer E. Spear, past governor, of Everett.

John B. Densmore, Governor of the New England district, reviewed the work of the past year and Dr. Daniel C. Marsh, president of Boston University, gave an address on "The Under-privileged Child." Thomas E. Babb, past governor, was the speaker at the noon luncheon, his topic being "The field of civic clubs and chambers of commerce—a reply." The delegates passed the afternoon visiting industrial plants of the city and playing golf.

Way Found to Feed Cows Spiny Cactus

MONTERREY, Mex. (AP) — The prickly cactus may become valuable cattle feed with a new process that removes the peril from its armor of thorns. W. D. Corbin, an American who operates a ranch in Chihauhau, says he has found a solution to the problem that occupied the attention of the late Luther Burbank.

By adding an inexpensive chemical compound of sulphate salts as shredded cactus leaves are tramped by wooden-sandaled men in a silo, Corbin has produced ensilage said to equal grass or corn fodder in food value.

One pound of the sulphate salts to every ton of ensilage, he says, quickly reduces the woody thorns to a semi-liquid condition, harmless to livestock.

Oil Men Praised for Air Progress

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Progress of aviation, particularly in the development of fuel for that type of transportation, has received inestimable assistance from the petroleum industry, Col. Paul Henderson of New York, vice-president of the National Air Transport Company, told members of the National Petroleum Association at their twenty-eighth annual meeting here on Sept. 18.

Discussing the relationship between the motor car, the airplane and the petroleum industry, Colonel Henderson paid tribute to the early manufacturers of the automobile, who, he said, contributed unknowingly to the success of the airplane.

"No matter how clever young Curtiss or the Wright brothers might have been," he said, "they could not have procured a power plant to lift a heavier-than-air machine had they depended on materials available in 1885."

BUYS 82 STORE UNITS

NEW YORK—F. & W. Grand-Silver Stores, Inc., has purchased the 82 units of Metropolitan Chain Stores, Inc., for between $5,000,000 and $6,000,000. This acquisition increased Grand-Silver's chain to 203 units and marks its entry into the Dominion.

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DRY SPOKESMAN POKES HOLES IN WET ARGUMENTS

Beer, Bar, Saloon Natural Line of Retrocession, He Points Out

With a warning that "you cannot preserve America in alcohol," Clinton N. Howard, chairman of the National Union Committee for Law Enforcement, who is conducting a campaign in Massachusetts on the invitation of the Massachusetts Loyalty League, continued his work against the repeal of the "Baby Volstead Act" on Sept. 21 by addresses in three Boston churches.

Speaking in the evening at a patriotic service at the Copley Methodist Church, Mr. Howard, in stressing the importance of keeping the hazard off the highways, and pointing out the "insincerity of the spokesmen of the wets," declared:

"The leaders of the wets say they do not want the saloon back. They never did anything to get rid of it; they fought every effort of the people to civilize and control it; they have done nothing to enforce the laws against it, they have constantly encouraged others to violate those laws and use their violation as an argument for their repeal. Contending that the Federal Government has not made a success of enforcing prohibition, they propose to make it still more difficult by taking away the support of the states.

"Indifferent to the evils which they now concede attach to the saloon under state regulation and control," he continued, "they profess to be appalled at the ruin and ravages of rum under federal prohibition. They weep because it leaks. The failure of prohibition drives them to drink. If it were a 100 per cent success, their lamentations would be heard by the man in the moon.

"They do not want the saloon back; what they want back is drink; they want 'a return to preprohibition production,' knowing well that preprohibition production would mean preprohibition distribution, sale and consumption, for which privilege their recent official spokesman said the brewers were willing to pay a tax to the Government of $1,125,000,000, as reported in their official organ, the New York World, for Jan. 25, this year.

"Bring back beer and you will bring back the bar; bring back the bar and you will bring back the saloon, no matter whether you write the word store, exchange, club or church over the door."

Quoting from the recent repeal statements of Governor Roosevelt of New York, Ambassador Morrow and Charles H. Tuttle, United States District Attorney of New York, that "assurances must be given to the American people against the return of the proprohibition saloon," Mr. Howard said:

"These intelligent men well know that the moment you repeal the Eighteenth Amendment you have the saloon back. You do not have to wait to enact a line of legislation to restore the identical condition which prevailed before the adoption of prohibition.

"The repeal of the Amendment will restore in all the states the license laws which existed at the time of its adoption. The Amendment did not repeal a single one of them; they were superseded by federal law but not repealed. The saloon only sleeps, it is hibernating behind the Constitution, and when the barrier is removed, the devil and all his angels will come back and the last state of this country will be worse than the first. No matter what the wet leaders say they don't want, that is what the people will get. The saloon will be here whether they want it or not, and the wet advocates know it, from Al Smith down.

"Repeal the Eighteenth Amendment and the liquor traffic, brewery, distillery and saloon, like Jonah's gourd, will spring out of the ground in a night. Repeal your so-called Baby Volstead Act and you will open the flood gates of rum in Massachusetts as the repeal of the Mullan-Gage Act has opened them in my State of New York."

SINCLAIR VISITING GERMAN OIL FIELDS

BERLIN (AP)—Harry F. Sinclair, American oil man, arrived in Berlin on Sept. 19 after a two and one half day tour of the Hanoverian oil fields. He said that he had been investigating possibilities of petroleum exploitation of that area but was not ready to say what his conclusions are or what would be his company's plans in that direction.

It was recalled that some months ago a sensation was created in Germany when it leaked out that an American-financed North European oil company had been accumulating leases in various parts of Hanover, Brunswick, and Oldenburg.

ODD FELLOWS ELECT D. E. BYRD AS HEAD

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind. (AP)—Daniel E. Byrd of Kansas City was appointed grand marshal at the closing session Sept. 19 of the annual convention of the Sovereign Grand Lodge of Odd Fellows.

Reappointment of the Rev. W. D. Smalley of Edmonton, Alta., as grand chaplain, and T. J. Potter, was also treal as grand guardian, was also announced.

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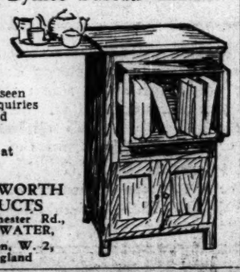
The Bymee Bureau Cabinet



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Irish Stand to Gain by Empire Trade

* * *

Free State Sees Advantage in Preference Scheme

* * *

Belfast for Close Ties With London

* * *

*In view of the opening of the British Imperial Conference in London, Sept. 30—a conference second only to the Assembly of the League of Nations in bringing together representatives of diverse races from all parts of the globe—*THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR *is publishing a series of 15 articles discussing "The British Empire of 1930," its composition, problems, and opportunities.*

These articles supply a basis of general information from which the proceedings of the conference may be viewed with understanding. The contributors are leading authorities on the subject.

The following two articles, forming the ninth of the series, describe the peculiar problems and attitude of the Irish Free State and of Northern Ireland, respectively.

* * *

By ARTHUR WEBB
Formerly of the Editorial Staff of the Irish Times

DUBLIN—The youngest member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, the Irish Free State, played a notable part in the last Imperial Conference. It is possible that it may endeavor to bring about far-reaching decisions during the present gathering of the chief administrators of the wide-flung British Empire.

Nominally this year, as on the last occasion, the leader of the Free State deputation will be William T. Cosgrave, president of the Executive Council, quite inaccurately called President Cosgrave, a circumstance that owes its origin to the days when the aim of the Sinn Fein Party was the establishment of a republic completely independent of Great Britain and the Empire.

The chief spokesman for the deputation at the conference is likely to be Patrick McGilligan, Minister of Industries and Commerce as well as External Affairs, a young man and an assiduous worker, who takes little for granted.

Memory of O'Higgins

It is not easy for Mr. McGilligan to follow the late Kevin O'Higgins, who put the Free State delegation's case with remarkable eloquence four years ago. Indeed, little has been done during the past three years that O'Higgins had not either planned or discussed.

When the Free State came into being in 1922, there was no state, no organized forces. As O'Higgins once said, there were "only eight young men in the City Hall amid the ruins of one administration, and with the foundations of another not yet laid. No police force was functioning, no system of justice was operating, the wheels of Administration hung idle."

Today the Free State is as tranquil as any country in Europe. It has its internal problems to face—but it is dealing with them with as sure a hand as any country in Europe. Its policies have not always been wise. The Cosgrave Government has sometimes sacrificed its better judgment to expediency, as when it made the Gaelic language compulsory in the schools, thereby lowering the general standard of education and introduced a censorship act, which will be a dangerous weapon to intellectual progress if it falls in the wrong hands.

Many Achievements

But against these it has a long list of high achievements. Financially it is sound—its national debt is less than one year's income. The balance of trade (still on the wrong side), has been brought down to more manageable proportions, and its budgets, which never quite balanced, are conservative. Tariffs have proved more successful as revenue raisers than as factors for greater employment. They are not likely to be dropped, however, as there are a number of people who believe that Ireland's destiny is not purely an agricultural one. Indeed the advent of the big Ford factory at Cork, and one or two minor ones elsewhere, has resulted in visions of Ireland as a big industrial center.

But an Ireland engaged in mass production in large factories for world markets, would scarcely coincide with what those who took part in the 1916 rebellion were led to expect. Perhaps it is not an ideal worth pursuing even if it had any chances of being realized.

Happier for the Ireland of today—and far more practical—is the policy that the Minister of Agriculture, Patrick Hogan, preaches with this jingle for his text—"one more cow, one more sow, one more acre, under the plow." . . . And he does not forget poultry when he elaborates his theme in speeches.

Benefits of Empire Trade

And if "Free Trade within the British Empire" comes up for discussion at the Imperial Conference, Hogan's policy is likely to influence the Free State's vote. While not committed to the Beaverbrook campaign—it recognizes that the Free State will have a great deal to gain if Danish butter and eggs, Dutch cheese and pork, and American bacon disappear from the markets.

The Free State can supply a great part of the British breakfast table if it sets itself to the task. During the last few years Hogan has taken the initial steps to make Free State farming pay. All that is needed is that the farmers work the plans and work themselves. After over a century of agitation the land question is really being settled—although "finis" has not been written to the troublesome problem of the transference of the holdings from the landlords to the tenant.

These tenant farmers can now get loans from the Agricultural Credit Corporation—which follows somewhat on the lines of the United States federal farm loan system—for machinery, stock and improvements. Marketing of produce is being put on an economic basis; eggs and butter are being graded and properly packed, and the problem of uneconomic creameries has been tackled.

For many years to come the Free State will have to look for a revival in agriculture to bring prosperity to the country as a whole.

Demands Independence

Mr. Hogan realized this, while Mr. O'Higgins was putting the Free State on the political map. O'Higgins helped to further these schemes, and many were the nights that the two young men talked until dawn on the ways and means to accomplish them.

The obvious way is not always the Irish way, and it is well to hint that the Free State farmer may not find everything that is done at the Imperial Conference to his liking. Political dignities are sometimes not good introductions to better trading and amicable relationships. And these are stumblingblocks that will have to be removed with care and tact.

The jurisdiction of the Privy Council is one. The Free State has taken very decided legislative action to prevent any of its nationals from carrying law actions outside its own courts to the Privy Council. It declares, in effect, that the Right of Appeal to the King can no longer be recognized—although it exists under the treaty which brought the Free State into being.

On this subject, too, other dominions have decided views and the subject is likely to enter very largely into any discussions in which the Free State takes a prominent part. There is no reason to expect that Mr. Cosgrave will modify the action already taken by his Government on this question.

By H. M. POLLOCK, D. L., M. P.,
Minister of Finance for Northern Ireland

BELFAST—Had Ireland been populated by a homogeneous race, many, if not all, of the difficulties of the last 100 years would never have arisen. But whereas the three southern and western provinces demanded complete separation from Britain, the fourth province of Ulster, realizing the supreme importance and value of the union with Britain, decided at all hazards to maintain it. Hence, the Government of Ireland Act of 1920 was hailed with relief as a solution of the problem. This measure divided Ireland into two federal States, each with its own government and each possessing similar powers and having like responsibilities. Ulster accepted this generous act and settled down in earnest to learn the art of government and make a success of this first experiment in devolution which the Imperial Government had essayed.

Ten years have gone by. Contrary to the prophecy of many, the Ulster Government is still in being and, notwithstanding the initial difficulties incidental to such a constitutional change, has fully justified this experiment in federal relationship to the greater unit.

Modeled on Westminster

The scheme of parliamentary government is modeled on the system which has been evolved at Westminster, as the result of the experience of centuries. The King is represented by a governor. The Government consists of a Prime Minister and a Cabinet of Ministers, which is responsible to Parliament, consisting of two houses—the Commons of 52 members, popularly elected, and a Senate elected by members of the lower House. Parliamentary business is transacted as at Westminster, most of the forms and usages in force there having been adopted in Ulster.

In its powers of legislation and taxation, Ulster is shown to be essentially a federal state of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland. It controls domestic matters; issues of wider importance are directed by the central Parliament in Westminster, to which the province continues to return 13 members.

The army, navy and air services are regarded as "national," as is also the conduct of the relations with foreign powers and questions connected with the national debt. The Northern Ireland Government, as such, has no voice whatever in these matters—the interests of our people being in the hands of our members at Westminster. An annual contribution is, however, paid toward the cost of these services, and Northern Ireland willingly shoulders this small proportion of the British Government's heavy load.

Close Liaison With Britain

Ulster is moreover required to bear the full cost of the reserved services (i. e., services reserved to the central Government) and the payments are made through an adjustment of accounts with Great Britain. Not only are certain services "reserved, but also certain forms of taxation. Broadly speaking, taxes on income and on commodities fall into this category, and they are imposed by Great Britain, the proceeds—less the cost of administering the reserved services and the contribution to imperial services—ultimately coming into the Ulster Exchequer.

Such, in compressed form, is the system of government which Ulster accepted in 1920, and which she has been working since. Its advantages are many—a close liaison with Britain; the impossibility of a customs or tariff wall restricting complete freedom of trade between her industries and those of England and Scotland; full protection in peace and war; the maintenance of British standards of justice. Its drawbacks must not be discounted. Under the system, the finances of the province are complicated to the complete mystification of all but those most intimately concerned. Difficulties of varying importance are always being encountered, and in their solution, we see the gradual hammering out of our constitution as a federated unit of the kingdom.

One of the principal advantages of a system of devolution of local powers such as has been put into operation in Ulster lies in the fact that Government and people are brought into closer contact. Problems which, though bearing intimately on the well-being of some section of the community, would have to be relegated to the background in a large state, can, under this system, receive the fullest consideration by the Government itself. This feature has been clearly in evidence since the inception of the Ulster Government, and active steps have been taken to deal with a large variety of local questions. Outstanding exemples are to be found in the liquor licensing laws and the education system, both of which have been entirely remodeled.

Outside the industrial areas, agriculture is the chief occupation of the people, but in the majority of cases farming is on a small scale, with the result that capital is not available to meet emergency or to allow of the introduction of modern machinery and methods. By means of loans, much has been done to enable farmers to overcome their inabilities in those directions.

Similarly, agricultural education and research play a large part in government policy. Legislative measures have been passed to secure a uniform high level in regard to certain agricultural produce—for example, eggs and potatoes—in order to enhance the value of the export trade. The Ulster farmers are at root a hard-working, thrifty, and honest class. We are making every effort to improve their opportunities, feeling that the prosperity of the whole community depends to a large extent on the condition of agriculture.

The development of our manufacturing industries is another of the Government's responsibilities, but hers the signs of progress are harder to discern, owing to the world-wide depression. Linen is, perhaps, our chief concern, and our manufacturers have suffered through many causes ranging from chapging fashions to the high price of money. It is too much to expect it to regain its ordinary measure of prosperity until world conditions become more stabilized, but in the meantime research is actively proceeding to discover better methods of production, and the whole industry is reorganizing itself to meet the demands of present-day conditions.

Sturdy British Traits

Much has been done to take advantage of the natural resources of the Province. The drainage of the huge basin of the River Bann is providing an opportunity of harnessing the water power, and a hydro-electric scheme has been sanctioned by Parliament. Meanwhile, work is now in progress in linking the various towns and industrial centers with a network of high-tension cables. The fisheries, minerals and other potential natural sources of wealth are being developed and, in short, no opportunity is lost of turning everything to some good account.

It is common knowledge that the post-war problems of Britain have been of an unusually dispiriting character, and Ulster, as a province of the Kingdom, has certainly not been immune from these conditions, which are entirely outside the control of her provincial government. Her people, however, brought up for generations past in the British tradition, are imbued with the imperial character and ideals and, with the experience gained during 10 years of heavy responsibility and economic strain, can be relied on to play their part as a newly born state in the coming regeneration of the Kingdom and Empire.

JEWISH LABOR IN PALESTINE CO-OPERATES

(Continued from Page 1)

sible for providing the initial capital for these establishments. After the setback of the war years, the movement resumed activity in 1921, and 1924-25, the peak years of Jewish immigration, witnessed a lively co-operative activity.

The report presented to the Conference of the Producers' Coöperatives held at Tel-Aviv at the end of June shows that at the beginning of 1930, there were 42 coöperatives engaged in various industries and services, as distinct from agriculture and building. Their members numbered more than 700, their total balance sheets for 1929 amounted to £82,000, and their own invested capital to £38,000.

Credit is granted to coöperatives by the Workers' Bank of the Labor Federation and by the Central Bank of Coöperative Institutions, a subsidiary of the Palestine Economic Corporation of New York. The loans are for short periods, in most cases not exceeding six months, but a special fund for the purpose of granting long-term loans has recently been organized.

Growth Has Been Remarkable

"The growth of the movement of Coöperative Societies in the Jewish population has been among the most remarkable features of the economic development of Palestine under British administration," Norman Bentwich, Attorney-General for Palestine, wrote in a foreword to "The Jewish Coöperative Movement in Palestine" by Harry Viteles, manager of the Central Bank of Coöperative Institutions.

The coöperative theory has been introduced into nearly every activity, he said. There are many societies for coöperative credit, for agricultural settlement, for production and marketing of dairy produce and oranges, for consumers and industrial producers of all kinds, for the opera, and theatrical workers, for urban settlements, actual or imaginary, for almost every kind of trade and profession, and even for such homely callings as hairdressers and bootblacks.

Including the produce coöperative there are 175 Jewish coöperative societies in Palestine, with deposits amounting to £750,000, of which £450,000 represents the members' own capital.

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Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

BOBBY JONES ONE UNDER PAR

Holder of Three Major Titles Shoots Brilliant Golf at Merion

ARDMORE, Pa. (AP)—Starting his final battle to sweep the golf boards for 1930, Bobby Jones shot a brilliant 69, 1 under par, to take the lead in the first 18 holes of the 36-hole qualifying play for the United States amateur golf championship Sept. 22, on the links of the Merion Cricket Club.

The gallery consisted of fully 1500 when Jones, paired with Emery P. Stratton of West Newton, Mass., went to the first tee shortly after 8 a. m. The big parade was moving ahead of schedule and under thorough control, with a detachment of United States marines aiding the local constabulary and Pennsylvania state police.

The marines on duty for the first time in golf tournament history, were under the command of Capt. "Whitey" Lloyd, former Annapolis fullback and track star.

The triple champion was in fine form and experienced trouble only on four holes. Twice he was in traps and twice in the rough, but recovered brilliantly. He was over par on only one hole, the 378-yard eleventh, where his drive found deep rough and he failed to find the green with his second. He offset this with birdies on the tenth and thirteenth, sinking putts of 24 and 12 feet, respectively.

On five other greens Jones lipped the cup with long putts, otherwise he would have administered a fine beating to old man par.

The great Georgian played easily and had all his shots well under control. He was exactly even with par on every one of the first nine holes, missing several birdies by inches. His card:

Out	4	5	3	5	4	4	4	4	3—36
In	3	5	4	2	4	4	4	3	4—33—69

Sidney W. Noyes Jr. of New York, former interscholastic champion and now a Yale freshman, finished the last nine holes in a spectacular 32, two under par, to score an even par 70. Noyes, 19 years old, shot dazzling golf after going over the first nine in 38 strokes, two over par. He bagged birdies at the thirteenth, fifteenth and eighteenth, due to spectacular putting. His card:

Out	4	5	3	5	4	5	4	5	3—38
In	4	4	4	2	5	4	3	3	3—32—70

TOLAN WINS SPRINTS

HAMILTON, Ont. (AP)—Eddie Tolan, sprinter from the University of Michigan, captured the 100 and 220-yard dashes at a track and field carnival conducted by the Hamilton Olympic Club here Sept. 20. Tolan defeated R. Leigh-Miller of Hamilton by three yards in the century which he covered in 10 seconds over a water-soaked track and into a head wind. Tolan ran the 220 in 22.2s. Gus Moore of the Brooklyn Harriers, won the one-mile run by 70 yards from Arthur Keay of Toronto. Johnny Cuthbert of Guelph, Ont., won the marathon run in 2h. 41m. 6s., with J. O'Reilly, Ireland, second; Fred Ward, New York, third, and Clarence H. De Mar, Melrose, Mass., veteran, fourth.

EARLY CARDS FOR U. S. AMATEUR GOLF PLAY

MERION CRICKET CLUB, Ardmore, Pa. (AP)—Some of the scores for the first 18 holes of the 36-hole qualifying test United States amateur golf championship Sept. 22:

Bobby Jones, Atlanta	36	33	69
S. W. Noyes Jr., Ardsley, N. Y.	38	32	70
D. W. Ward, Grand Rapids, Mich.	39	36	75
A. R. Sweet, Chicago	37	39	76
Fay Coleman, Culver City, Calif.	38	38	76
Dexter Cummings, Lake Forest, Ill.	36	41	77
Eddie Hogan, Portland, Ore.	37	41	78
Gibson Dunlap, Los Angeles	36	42	78
Alexander Biddle, Philadelphia	43	36	79
W. C. Fownes Jr., Pittsburgh	40	39	79
Fred Brand Jr., Pittsburgh	40	39	79
G. L. Lawrer, Albany	42	37	79
J. P. Guilford, Boston	41	38	79
E. H. Augustus, Cleveland	41	38	79
L. H. Bolstad, St. Paul, Minn.	37	42	79
G. V. Rotan, Houston, Tex.	42	38	80
W. H. Gardner, Buffalo	39	41	80
C. C. Clare, Orange, Conn.	44	37	81
H. L. Weatherwax, Albany	42	39	81
F. P. Anderson Jr., Summit, N. J.	41	40	81
P. L. Corson, Philadelphia	42	39	81
Pennington Miller-Jone, New York	44	37	81
J. A. Fownes, Pittsburgh	45	37	82
L. J. Chase, Buffalo, N. Y.	43	40	83
O. H. Carlton Jr., Houston, Texas	43	40	83
P. M. Barton, Davenport, Iowa	42	41	83
E. P. Stratton, Boston	45	39	84
F. B. Weppner, Pittsburgh	43	41	84
J. W. Grange, Philadelphia	45	39	84
Wilfred Crossley, Dedham, Mass.	44	41	85
J. A. Hutchinson Jr., Boston	44	41	85
G. F. Hackl, Great Neck, N. Y.	48	38	86
J. M. Robbins, Philadelphia	43	43	86
K. B. Smith, Montclair, N. J.	45	41	86
H. J. Tryon, Elmira, N. Y.	45	42	87
F. C. Robertson, Manchester, Vt.	44	43	87
J. H. Schultz, Jenkintown, Pa.	46	41	87
T. M. Bloch, Wheeling, W. Va.	43	45	88
Donaldson Cresswell, Philadelphia	46	43	89
Antonio Carrillo Jr., Havana, Cuba	43	49	92

WORCESTERSHIRE AND WHITTALL IN 2-2 TIE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WORCESTER, Mass.—The Whittall Carpet Company soccer team and the Worcestershire Sports Fellowship eleven of Worcestershire, Eng., met on the Sutton Lane pitch, Sept. 20, and the result was a 2-to-2 tie although Whittall seemed to have the better of the visitors in everything but the score. Brilliant playing on the part of E. W. Crowe in goal, saved the Englishmen from defeat. He gave an exhibition of defensive play that has seldom been equaled here. During part of the game Whittall had to play with 10 players when the referee put Sunderland out of the game. The summary:

WHITTALLS	WORCESTERSHIRE
Hanson, ol	or, Wyers
Langan, il	ir, Stanton
Welcome, cf	cf, Knight
Sunderland, ir	il, Tomkins
Oliver, or	ol, Morgan
Greenwood, lhb	rhb, Lawdry
McKenzie, chb	chb, Burnett
Rumney, rhb	lhb, Hodge
Jackson, lb	rb, Dorrell
J. Crowe, rb	lb, Fathers
Adams, g	g, E. Crowe

Score—Whittall Carpet Company 2, Worcestershire Sports Fellowship 2. Goals—Oliver, Welcome for Whittall; Knight, Stanton for Worcestershire. Referee—D. Fraser, Worcester. Time—Two 45m. periods.

CANADIANS IN MEET

NEW YORK (AP)—The one hundred and twenty-fifth outdoor track and field games of the New York Athletic Club at Travers Island, Sept. 20, took on an international aspect with Victor W. Pickard of Canada and Vernon Morgan of England in the field. Pickard was beaten by Fred H. Sturdy of the Los Angeles A. C. in the pole vault, and Morgan lost to Robert Patterson of New York in the one-mile handicap. Sturdy cleared 13 feet even in the pole vault while Pickard's best effort was 13ft. 6in. In the mile handicap, Morgan set the pace most of the way, but faltered in the stretch and lost by two feet to Patterson, who had a 38-yard handicap.

MISS ORCUTT IS GOLF CHAMPION

Defeats Defending Titlist, Miss Hicks, 7 and 6, in Canadian Open

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—Miss Maureen Orcutt of White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, N. J., succeeded Miss Helen L. Hicks of Hewlett, L. I., as the Canadian women's open golf champion Sept. 20, when she defeated the defending titleholder in the 36-hole final at the Laval Club by 7 and 6 and in doing so showed a decided superiority over Miss Hicks in practically every department of the game. Of the 30 holes that the match lasted, Miss Orcutt won 11, halved 15 and lost 4, two in the morning and the same number in the afternoon. At no time was the loser in front and from the fifth hole in the morning she trailed the winner.

Miss Hicks played brilliant golf for the first five days her play being culminated in her 7 and 6 win over Miss Ada Mackenzie in the semi-final Sept. 19, but in the final she was off her game and fell before the steady, and at times brilliant, golf of the winner. Miss Orcutt had an approximate card of 75 in the the morning which equaled women's par and for the 12 holes in the afternoon she kept on even terms with par figures. Sometimes she slipped over par but she made amends by obtaining birdies. She constantly outdrove Miss Hicks, but it was the difference in their short game that gave her the decisive margin of victory. Her approaches, both long and short, were invariably dead on the pin while Miss Hicks, in addition to a tendency to hook off the tee, was away below her usual form around and on the greens.

Miss Orcutt won the second hole in the morning, but lost the fourth, but she steadily went ahead by winning the fifth, sixth, twelfth, thirteenth and fifteenth and when she dropped the eighteenth she enjoyed a four-hole lead at the half-way mark. In the afternoon she won the first, but lost the third and then drew away with wins at the fourth, fifth, and eighth. The ninth and tenth were halved. Miss Hicks won the eleventh, but the new champion took the twelfth to end the match. The cards and summary:

MORNING ROUND

Miss Orcutt, out	5	3	5	5	5	4	3	4	4—38
Miss Hicks, out	5	4	5	4	6	5	3	4	4—40
Miss Orcutt, in	5	4	5	2	4	4	4	4	5—37—75
Miss Hicks, in	5	4	7	3	4	5	4	4	4—40—80

AFTERNOON ROUND

Miss Orcutt, out	5	3	5	4	4	5	3	4	5—38
Miss Hicks, out	6	3	4	5	5	5	3	6	5—42
Miss Orcutt, in	5	4	4						
Miss Hicks, in	5	3	5						

CANADIAN WOMEN'S OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

Miss Maureen Orcutt, White Beeches Golf and Country Club, Haworth, N. J., defeated Miss Helen L. Hicks, Hewlett, L. I., 7 and 6.

ARMY GOLF CHAMPION

LEAVENWORTH, Kan. (AP)—Maj. R. K. Sutherland, infantry, unattached, won the United States Army golf championship here Sept. 20, defeating Lieut. J. A. Cranston, of West Point, 5 and 4, in the 36-hole final. Sutherland led, 2 up, at the end of 18 holes.

Glasgow Rangers in Second Place

BRITISH ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL STANDINGS

ENGLISH LEAGUE—First Division

	W	D	L	Goals For	Goals Agst	Pts
The Arsenal	6	1	0	24	9	13
Aston Villa	6	1	0	21	8	13
Derby County	4	3	0	16	7	11
Huddersfield Town	4	2	1	21	9	10
Wednesday	3	3	1	10	7	9
Newcastle United	3	2	2	17	13	8
Leicester City	3	2	1	11	9	8
Birmingham	3	4	1	12	10	8
Portsmouth Town	3	4	1	14	14	8
Leeds United	2	1	3	19	17	7
West Ham United	3	1	3	16	17	7
Middlesbrough	3	3	3	15	14	7
Sheffield United	3	1	3	11	13	6
Chelsea	2	2	3	7	9	6
Blackburn Rovers	2	1	4	16	13	5
Bolton Wanderers	2	1	3	10	15	5
Liverpool	2	1	3	15	21	5
Blackpool	2	1	4	14	20	5
Grimsby Town	1	1	7	7	12	3
Manchester City	1	1	5	10	20	3
Sunderland	0	3	4	10	20	3
Manchester United	0	0	7	10	32	0

Second Division

W. B. Albion	5	1	1	20	9	11
Everton	5	1	1	17	10	11
Preston North End	4	2	1	19	10	10
Wolverh'pton W'd'rs	5	0	2	22	15	10
Oldham Athletic	5	0	2	12	9	10
Bury	4	1	2	19	11	9
Burnley	3	3	2	22	19	8
Bristol City	3	2	2	11	14	8
Tottenham Hotspur	3	1	3	21	11	7
Port Vale Athletic	3	1	3	13	13	7
Stoke City	3	1	3	12	13	7
Southampton	2	3	2	7	11	7
Bradford	2	2	2	14	10	6
Bradford City	2	2	3	10	11	6
Charlton Athletic	2	2	3	9	13	6
Swansea Town	2	2	3	10	14	6
Barnsley	2	1	3	7	13	5
Millwall Athletic	2	0	5	13	13	4
Notts Forest	1	2	4	13	21	4
Plymouth Argyle	1	1	4	9	10	3
Reading	1	1	5	7	28	3
Cardiff City	1	1	5	6	18	3

Third Northern

Lincoln City	6	0	1	15	8	12
Hull	5	1	1	18	7	11
Wrexham	5	1	1	27	11	11
Wigan Borough	5	0	1	13	7	10
Tranmere Rovers	5	0	2	22	14	10
Chesterfield	4	1	2	13	11	9
Accrington	3	2	2	17	10	8
Stockport County	4	0	3	14	10	8
Rotherham United	3	1	3	18	15	7
York City	3	1	3	14	14	7
Gateshead	3	1	3	9	11	7
Halifax Town	3	1	3	11	13	7
Rochdale	3	1	3	19	22	7
Carlisle United	3	0	4	15	13	6
Crewe Alexandria	2	0	4	10	18	4
Darlington	2	1	4	13	15	5
Doncaster	1	2	4	10	13	4
Southport	1	2	4	9	14	4
New Brighton	1	2	4	8	15	4
Barrow	1	2	4	5	15	4
Nelson	1	1	5	10	15	3
Hartlepools United	0	1	5	10	15	2

Southern Section

Northampton Town	5	2	0	12	1	12
Notts County	5	1	0	18	5	11
Queen's Pk Rangers	4	1	2	17	7	9
Brentford	3	3	1	13	8	9
Torquay United	4	1	2	18	13	9
Palace	3	2	2	12	8	8
Swindon Town	4	0	3	16	15	8
Watford	3	2	2	12	12	8
Coventry City	3	3	2	17	12	7
Walsall	3	1	3	20	16	7
Southend United	3	1	3	16	13	7
Gillingham	2	2	2	7	9	7
Fulham Town	2	3	2	7	10	7
B. & H. Albion	2	2	3	10	13	6
Bristol Rovers	2	2	3	8	15	6
Clapton Orient	2	1	4	12	17	5
Exeter City	1	3	3	7	11	5
B. & B. Athletic	1	3	3	7	10	5
Luton Town	3	2	2	5	12	8
Thames	2	1	4	9	17	5
Norwich City	0	4	2	7	15	4
Newport County	1	0	6	6	21	2

Scottish League

Partick Thistle	6	0	1	31	6	12
Glasgow Rangers	5	2	1	15	7	12
Celtic	5	1	1	30	6	11
Motherwell	4	3	0	17	8	11
Cowdenbeath	5	0	2	15	10	10
Greenock Morton	4	1	2	18	11	9
Dundee	4	1	2	15	11	9
St. Mirren	4	1	2	12	10	9
Hamilton Acadam	4	1	3	12	10	9
Hearts of Midlothian	4	0	3	12	15	8
Falkirk	3	1	3	16	17	7
Airdrieonians	3	0	4	13	18	6
Queen's Park	2	1	3	10	11	5
Kilmarnock	2	1	4	11	14	5
Leith	2	1	4	10	13	5
Aberdeen	0	0	5	9	14	4
Clyde	1	1	5	10	13	3
Hibernian	1	1	5	6	18	3
Ayr United	0	2	4	8	16	2
East Fife	0	0	7	7	33	0

BY RADIO FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The deposition of the Glasgow Rangers by Partick from the top place in the Scottish League table was the outstanding change resulting from the games of Sept. 20, which saw the number of clubs undefeated this season reduced to five in England and one in Scotland—Arsenal Villa and Derby in the first division, Northampton and Notts County in the third Southern and Motherwell across the border.

Apart from a few instances of freakishly high scoring the only big surprise was the defeat of Everton by Port Vale in the second division. It was Everton's first reverse this season, Port Vale, promoted from the third division at the end of last season, making a big impression in the higher-grade game.

GIRLS DASH MARK TIED IN FRANCE

PARIS (AP)—Therese Radideau of France equaled the world's record for the 80-meter dash, 10s. flat, in a dual track meet between women athletes of France and Japan Sept. 21. France won the meet, 46 points to 38. Kinuye Hitomi of Japan was the outstanding individual performer, winning the broad jump, discus and javelin throws and finishing second in the 80 and 200-meter dashes.

The listed women's world's record for 80 meters of 10s. flat is held jointly by Mlle. Radideau and Miss Mejzlikova of Czechoslovakia.

COLLEGE FOOTBALL SCORES

Bibbing 13, Superior Teachers 13.
Citadel 12, Stetson 7.
Chattanooga 25, Middletown 6.
Clemson 28, Presbyterian 7.
Davidson 38, Elon 0.
Emory and Henry 27, Guilford 0.
Kentucky Wesleyan 13, Bethel 13.
Kingston 38, Arnold 0.
La. State 76, S. D. Wesleyan 0.
Manchester 26, Concordia 6.
Montana State 38, Centerville 0.
Morris Harvey 7, Rio Grande 6.
N. C. State 37, High Point 0.
Oregon 20, Pacific 0.
R. I. 38, Arnold 0.
Rice 32, Southwestern 6.
Santa Clara 27, California Aggies 0.
Slippery Rock N. S. T. Waynesburg 0.
South Carolina 19, Erskine 0.
Stanford 32, West Coast Army 0.
Texas Christian 40, E. T. Teachers 0.
Texas 36, S. S. Teachers 6.
Virginia 37, Roanoke 0.
W. V. Wesleyan 0, Broaddus 0.
Wash. and Lee 32, Randolph Macon 0.
Westchester S. T. 13, Drexel 0.
William and Mary 19, Langley Airfield 7.
Winona S. T. 26, Stout Institute 6.
Wofford 43, Newberry 0.

ARMOUR WINS LARGE PURSE

ST. LOUIS (AP)—Tommy Armour, from Detroit, broke par by an even dozen strokes to triumph over a great brigade of golfers in the 72-hole tussle for the $10,000 St. Louis open golf championship Sept. 21. Carrying on from his triumph in the professional golfers championship just a week ago, Armour dazzled the field with a spectacular total of 276 strokes to clinch his victory. Two strokes to his rear was Walter Hagen, another Detroiter, and Horton Smith of New York. Joe Kirkwood and Al Espinosa of Chicago finished in a deadlock for third place money with par-breaking 281 totals. On only one round of his four 18-hole trips over the championship course did the winner fail to break par. That came on his final round, when with shots to spare, he loafed around with a par 72. His other rounds were all in the sixties—67, 68 and 69.

A'S FULFILLED EXPECTATIONS

Connie Mack Did Everything Expected of Him—Wes Ferrell Outstanding

AMERICAN LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Philadelphia	100	50	.667
Washington	91	58	.611
New York	84	66	.583
Cleveland	79	72	.523
Detroit	74	76	.493
St. Louis	63	88	.417
Chicago	59	91	.393
Boston	50	99	.336

RESULTS SEPT. 20

Boston 10, Cleveland 3.
Detroit 4, Washington 1.
Chicago 10, New York 7.
St. Louis 4, Philadelphia 1.

RESULTS SEPT. 21

Boston 9, Cleveland 4.
St. Louis 8, Philadelphia 4.
Philadelphia 10, St. Louis 4.
Detroit 4, Washington 3.
Chicago 15, New York 7.

Now that the Athletics have made certain the winning of the American League pennant for the second time in two years, the fans have sort of lost interest in this circuit and turned to the close race in the National. It seems that all that remains now for the champions and other first and second division clubs, is to play out the schedule. The A's have reached the 100 victory mark and will go even higher before the season closes. At the present time they are more than eight games ahead of the Washington Senators, holders of second position. Behind the Senators are the New York Yankees, who are assured of their place in the final standing. Cleveland brings up the rear of the first division. The second division consists of Detroit, St. Louis, Chicago and Boston in that order.

Connie Mack's A's did everything that was expected of them and repeated. At one time it looked as if the Senators might replace the Philadelphia club as champions. However, everyone began to hit including Al Simmons, and Grove and Earnshaw began to pitch, and the champions went to the top and stayed there. The Yankees, who are in third position, did not cause the A's any concern. Bob Shawkey said at the beginning of the season that his club would be up there if he was given the pitching. This department did not come through as well as could be expected, therefore the Yankees did not make a bid for the pennant. The hitting of Gehrig, Ruth and the rest of the boys has kept the club right among the leaders and that is where it will finish.

Cleveland was troubled the same way as the Yankees. A hard hitting team, with very little good pitching. Of course that does not include Wes Ferrell, who has been one of the outstanding players in the American League this season. He has won enough games for the Indians to keep them in the first division. Perhaps Manager Peckinpaugh can find another Ferrell during the winter, and if he can, Cleveland will go much higher in 1931.

It seems that the second division clubs belong where they are. Very little strength has been shown by any of the last four teams. The Tigers, who are in fifth place, still have some of the league's hardest hitters, but lack the defensive ability. Pitchers are what Bucky Harris needs. St. Louis has shown some batting at times, but not enough to place it higher in the race. The team's defense is not as strong as it has been in recent years, although it seems that the offensive strength has increased to some extent. Chicago needs the pitchers to go with some fair hitting power to get any further, while Boston is sadly lacking in base hits.

RUDDY LEADS N. Y. A. C. TEAM TO VICTORY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.—Led by Raymond M. Ruddy, the New York A. C. won the A. A. U. of the United States senior individual and team long-distance swimming championships, conducted by the Winged Foot organization in Lake Osawanna, off Camp Ruddy, on Sept. 21. Victory was decided in a single contest when Ruddy outdistanced his 14 opponents in a race slightly under two miles. The summary:

Swimmer and Club	Time H.	M.	S.
R. M. Ruddy, N. Y. A. C.	39	16	
A. G. Harms, N. Y. A. C.	40	40	
Edward Lee, N. Y. A. C.	41	03	
Leo Giebel, N. Y. A. C.	41	03	3-5
Ben Grady, N. Y. A. C.	42	03	
Wallace Spence, N. Y. A. C.	42	58	
George Fissler, N. Y. A. C.	44	34	2-5
Donald Ruddy, N. Y. A. C.	45	40	
Edward Weeks, Bayville A. C.	45	42	
William Kelly, N. Y. A. C.	46	16	
Gilbert Dorian, Bayville A. C.	52	59	2-5
Charles Sweeny, Bayville A. C.	54	59	1-5
Sig Loeffler, Clark House, N. Y.	58	09	
S. Geiman, Clark House, N. Y.	1	2	17
James Cohan, Clark House, N. Y.	1	15	31

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Hollywood	48	25	.658
Los Angeles	43	29	.597
San Francisco	37	35	.514
Sacramento	37	36	.514
Oakland	33	40	.452
Seattle	31	41	.431
Portland	30	41	.423
Missions	30	43	.411

RESULTS SEPT. 21

Los Angeles 8, Missions 0.
Los Angeles 9, Missions 1.
Hollywood 13, San Francisco 7.
San Francisco 10, Hollywood 4.
Sacramento 6, Oakland 4.
Oakland 6, Sacramento 3.
Seattle 9, Portland 2.
Seattle 5, Portland 4.

PRINCETON FOLOISTS WIN

PHILADELPHIA—The Rumson Baby Elephants, although aided by Gerald Balding, the British international poloist, lost to the Princeton Reserve Officers Training Corps team, 10 to 6, at Bala Sept. 20 in the Barclay McFadden memorial tournament. Balding and Charles Harding were late in arriving and Wes Maloney and W. Foster Reeve filled in during the early periods. MacDonald starred for the winners with four goals, while Firestone contributed three. Princeton received two goals on handicap.

SCOTTISH AMATEURS DEFEAT IRISH 2 TO 0

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ABERDEEN, Scot.—The first international soccer match of the 1930-31 season resulted in a victory for the Scottish amateurs over the Irish here, Sept. 20, by 2 goals to 0, after a fast and entertaining contest in which the superior teamwork, speed and weight of the home players discounted the dashing efforts by 11 plucky Irishmen in the first half and 10 in the second. The losers, characteristically, did most of their sporadic attacking when in front of a line reduced to four players through the incapacitation of Center Forward Harry Bingham and their valiant attempts to succeed by individual trustfulness when combined in these onslaughts failed to earn full-throated appreciation from a crowd primarily concerned in seeing the Scottish representatives uphold their country's successful record in the recently instituted amateur championship.

Scotland has sustained only one defeat in the history of amateur international soccer—by England 3 to 1 at Leeds—and last season was victorious in the tournament with the maximum number of points. The consistent success is due in a great measure to the fact that the Scottish selectors are able to call upon players from the famous Queens Park Club in the first division of the Scottish League, the only amateur side competing week by week against professionals in first-class soccer. Nine of the Queen's Park men were in the game here, Sept. 20—a fact that caused the abandonment of their club's scheduled league fixtures—and they combined with spectacular precision that made a score appear probable whenever they got moving.

But the ground had been made slippery by a heavy rain and the Irish defenders, keeping their heads as well as their feet in the trying circumstances, contrived to break in on progressive movements just in the nick of time. For this good reason Scotland scored only twice—in the twenty-second minute of the first half, when G. D. MacKenzie crashed an oblique shore-range drive that ricocheted off the goal-keeper's hand onto the cross bar and thence into the net, and in the last minute of the game, when speedy James Crawford, former 100-yard sprint champion of Scotland, centered the ball from right wing and D. McLelland headed it past the custodian's outstretched arm.

The Irishmen fought every inch of the way and left the field very gallant losers of a game that seemed to show that the standard of amateur soccer is drawing away from the low level which has caused such great discussion without producing any remedy since the war. The summary:

SCOTLAND	IRELAND
MacKenzie, lw	rw, Agnew
Fitzgerald, il	ir, Millar
MacLelland, c	c, Bingham
Dodds, ir	il, Doherty
Crawford, rw	lw, McCaw
King, Captain, lhb	rhb, Jones
Gillespie, chb	chb, McMahon
Russell, rhb	lhb, Roche
Gilmour, lb	rb, Skelton
Campbell, rb	lb, Fulton, Captain
Peden, g	g, Gardiner

Score—Scotland 2, Ireland 0. Goals—MacKenzie, MacLelland for Scotland. Referee—W. J. Carswell, England. Linesmen—Peter Craigmyle, Scotland; S. Thompson, Ireland.

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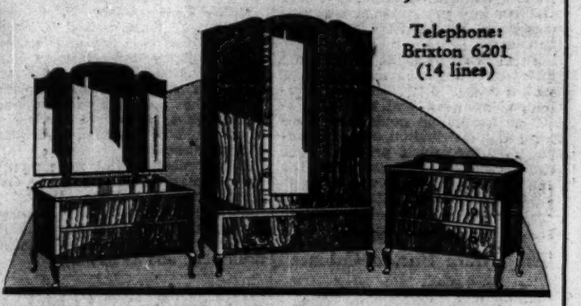

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SOLD AT THE BETTER STORES

LEAGUE RACE NEARING END

Cardinals Are First Choice as Clubs Go Down Home Stretch

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	Won	Lost	P.C.
St. Louis	87	61	.588
Chicago	85	64	.571
Brooklyn	84	65	.564
New York	84	67	.556
Pittsburgh	78	69	.531
Boston	69	81	.460
Cincinnati	67	90	.388
Philadelphia	51	98	.342

RESULTS SEPT. 20

Boston 3, Chicago 2.
St. Louis 9, Philadelphia 3.
Philadelphia 4, St. Louis 3.
Pittsburgh 6, Brooklyn 2.
New York 10, Cincinnati 1.
New York 5, Cincinnati 4.

RESULTS SEPT. 21

Chicago 4, Boston 2.
Pittsburgh 7, Brooklyn 6.
New York 8, Cincinnati 4.
Cincinnati 7, New York 6.
Only games scheduled.

Although it is not quite decided as yet which National League team will go into the World Series and meet the Philadelphia Athletics for the championship of baseball, it is more than probable that the St. Louis Cardinals will finally finish out in front. They have held off all challengers during the past week, and are now 2½ games ahead of the Chicago Cubs, at present holders of second place. Behind the champions are the Brooklyn Robins, 3½ contests in the rear of the Cardinals, with the New York Giants one more full game behind in fourth position. The second division clubs have managed to hold their places, Pittsburgh, Boston, Cincinnati and Philadelphia coming in that order.

The Cardinals on Sept. 21 sported a lead over the Cubs that seems large enough. Manager Street and his players have six games remaining to be played, while the Chicago club has only five. The Phillies are entertaining the Cardinals at Philadelphia, which should not be a very easy assignment for the leaders. Burt Shotton's club made it hard going for all of the other first division teams when they met and may yet stop the Cardinals in their tracks. There are two games remaining in that series and a defeat to the St. Louis club would be very costly at this time. After leaving Philadelphia, Gabby Street leads his team homeward, where the final four contests of the season will be played with the Pirates. This Pittsburgh club is still winning ball games, and will make every effort to make it hard for the Cardinals. The championship of the league may be hinged on this series.

Meanwhile, the Cubs are trying to catch the Cardinals partly at the expense of the Boston Braves. They have been successful of late, forcing themselves ahead of the Robins and to within 2½ games of the leaders. Joe McCarthy still insists that his club has a chance, but it is almost certain that they must win all of their remaining games in order to either tie or go ahead of the Cards. The Cubs have five games to be played, one of them with the Braves. After being idle for two days, McCarthy and his players travel back home to Wrigley Field to entertain Dan Howley and his Cincinnati club. These remaining contests should be easy ones for the champions. The Cardinals are expected to have a slump as did the other clubs, when they took the lead. If they do fall back only for an instant, the Cubs will be right there to step into the lead.

The Robins are one full game behind the Cubs, and have the same number of contests remaining to be played. This one full game means considerable to the Brooklyn, and it may by too high a hurdle to jump over. The five contests that must be played are one with Pittsburgh, one with the Giants, one with the Phillies and two with the Braves. This is not a particularly easy assignment for a club that must pick up 3½ games. However, as the standing shows, Manager Robinson is not yet out of the race entirely. They must keep on winning and hope that the Cardinals and Cubs will drop back.

The Giants have lost their chance to catch the Cardinals, but they can still better their position in the standing. With only three contests remaining, they are 4½ games in the rear of the leaders. At the present time, the McGraw men are playing fine ball, and have been getting very good pitching. It seems that that started a little too late, however. The three remaining games are with Cincinnati and the Phillies.

In the second division, the clubs should finish the season as they are placed at the present time. Pittsburgh, who is in fifth position, looked for a while capable of overtaking the Giants for a place in the first division. But the way the New Yorkers are going now this does not seem possible. Manager Ens must be satisfied to lead the last four teams for this season at least. Next to the Pirates are the Braves, with by far the most promising team to wear a Boston uniform in many years. Little hope was given Manager McKechnie when he said his club would finish out of last place. He has proven that this statement was the truth and promises to climb even higher during the 1931 season.

Cincinnati will end the season about where it was expected to. Some even picked the Reds to finish last, but somehow Dan Howley kept his club out. Good fielding has been theirs all season, but a punch at the plate is sadly lacking. Just the opposite is what has placed the Phillies last. Burt Shotton will scan the minors for pitchers during the off season, in an effort to find some way to stop the opposition from scoring more runs than his players. The Phillies still have the hardest hitters, with a very weak defense.

NURMI BREAKS GERMAN RECORD

BERLIN (AP)—Paavo Nurmi, the "Flying Finn," easily won the 5000 meters run at the "Nurmi fest," given Sept. 21 by the Charlottenburg Athletic Club. Nurmi ran the distance in 14m. 58s., establishing a new German record, but far behind his own world's record, 14m. 28.2s. Petri of Germany was second in 15m. 21.8s. Jules Ladoumegue of France defeated Otto Peltzer of Germany in the 1500 meters run in 3m. 53.7s., but failed in an attempt to beat Peltzer's world record of 3m. 51s. Jaervinen of Finland established a new German record for the javelin throw with a toss of 66.88 meters (219ft. 5in.).

LIPTON HOPES TO RACE AGAIN

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—A silver model of Newport's famous old stone mill and a city flag were presented Sir Thomas Lipton aboard his yacht Erin Sept. 20 by a committee of citizens, headed by State Senator William H. Vanderbilt and Mayor Mortimer A. Sullivan. Sir Thomas, praised as an ambassador of good will, thanked the committee and said: "I hope to race here again before very long, if it is possible." Shamrock V, his unsuccessful challenger for the America's Cup, probably will start its return voyage across the Atlantic Sept. 22.

CANADIAN WOMEN GOLFERS PLAY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MONTREAL, Que.—The eighth annual Canadian ladies' closed golf championship starts here Sept. 22 at the Mt. Bruno Club with an entry of 106 players. The majority are from Quebec and Ontario clubs, but there is one entrant each from British Columbia, Manitoba and New Brunswick. There will be an 18-hole qualifying with 32 to qualify and match play, two rounds, Sept. 24, and an 18-hole final Sept. 26. The defending champion is Miss Ada Mackenzie of Toronto.

JAEGER RIDES TO FIRST

NEWARK, N. J.—Charlie Jaeger captured the 40-mile motor-paced race Sept. 21 at the Velodrome track. Alfred Letourner was second; Franco Georgetti, third; Deulberg, fourth; Charlie Winter, fifth, and Freddie Spencer, sixth. The point standing now shows Georgetti still holding his lead with 114 points and Letourner climbing back to second place with 105 points. Deulberg has 104, Jaeger 5; Spencer 5, and Winter 1.

WINS WESTERN MASS. TITLE

LENOX, Mass. (AP)—Philip W. Simons of Longmeadow won the first annual Western Massachusetts Amateur Golf Championship, Sept. 21, with a 72-hole score of 305. The winner turned in 75—74 Sept. 21 to take the lead away from C. B. Stadtmiller of Tekoa, who led at the halfway mark with 151. James T. Hunter of North Adams and Dan England Jr. of Pittsfield, tied for second place with 308, while Stadtmiller finished fourth with 310.

YOUNG CHICAGO RACER WINS

FOX LAKE, Ill. (AP)—Horace Tennes, a 17-year-old Chicagoan, won the $10,000 Commander Eugene McDonald Trophy, emblematic of the Midwest outboard motor amateur championship, by winning the heat Sept. 21 after taking second the day before. E. P. Lott of Chicago, who won the four-mile heat Sept. 20, failed to negotiate the rough waters of Fox Lake Sept. 21.

HARRIS TO PILOT 1931 TIGERS

DETROIT (AP)—Stanley (Buckey) Harris will pilot the Detroit Tigers in the 1931 American League campaign. Announcement was made by the Tiger management on Sept. 20 that the young manager had signed a contract for his third year. Harris came to Detroit in 1929 from Washington, where he had piloted the Senators to two pennants and a world championship.

DRIVES BUGATTI TO VICTORY

PAU, France (AP)—Philippe Etancelin, driving a Bugatti, won the Grand Prix of the Automobile Club of France here Sept. 21, covering the 247 miles in 2h. 43m. 18 2-5s. His average was a little better than 90 miles an hour. Birkin, the Englishman, driving a Bentley, was second.

AL MAMAUX REAPPOINTED

NEWARK, N. J. (AP)—The reappointment of Pitcher Al Mamaux as manager of the Newark Bears, International League baseball team, for the 1931 season was announced Sept. 20 by James Sinnott, president of the club. Mamaux was named manager June 28 to succeed Tris Speaker, who resigned.

MRS. BELCHER AND WOOD WIN

Mrs. D. M. Belcher and Leonard Wood of the Winchester Country Club won the annual Massachusetts State mixed foursome golf championship on the links of the Charles River Country Club, Sept. 20, defeating Miss Virginia and Clark Hodder, Framingham, 1 up.

WHITE RETAINS GOLF TITLE

JASPER PARK, Alta. (CP)—Gardiner White of New York retained his totem pole golf championship Sept. 20, defeating Freddie Wood of Vancouver, 2 and 1, in the final round.

RICHARDS AGAIN TENNIS WINNER

Defeats Kozeluh to Win U. S. Pro. Title for Third Time in Four Years

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK — Vincent Richards, now coach at the Norwood Club, Long Branch, but a well-known New York player, both as an amateur and a professional, scored his third victory in the four years of the United States professional tennis championship singles, Sept. 20, in the greatest surprise of the tournament. He was opposing Karel Kozeluh of Prague, Czechoslovakia, in the final, and the latter is generally regarded as the foremost tennis player of the world. But the young American resorted to his volley game with unprecedented success, and after losing the initial set by a wide margin, ran out the next three to win at 2—6, 10—8, 6—3, 6—4.

Then Richards completed the job, Sept. 21, by combining with Howard O. Kinsey, the Californian, to defeat Kozeluh and Roman Najuch of Berlin, Ger., for the doubles championship in straight sets, at 6—4, 15—13, 7—5. Najuch is regarded as one of the foremost players of Europe, but is making his first visit here, and is not yet up to his best form.

Richards' victory in the singles gave him permanent possession of the Gushee Rooster, a bronze trophy originally offered by Ralph A. Gushee, the father-in-law of the winner, but Richards at once announced that the trophy will come back again next year for another series of competitions on the same terms.

It was the volleying of Richards that finally accounted for his victory. Kozeluh had better control, and his getting ability forced longer rallies, but after the initial set, Richards was invincible in his volleying, and though both players had good services, the scales tipped every time toward the volleyer, until in the final set, Kozeluh lost control and his errors gave Richards opportunities to rest a bit. The point scores and summaries:

POINT SCORE

First Set

Richards	6	1	3	2	4	1	1	2—20	2
Kozeluh	4	4	5	4	1	4	4	4—30	6

	P.	A.	N.	O.	D.F.
Richards	6	0	16	10	0
Kozeluh	4	0	7	7	0

Second Set

Richards	1	4	4	4	3	3	1	4	4	0	5	1	6	4	2	4	5	—59	—10	
Kozeluh.	4	6	2	1	2	5	4	1	2	4	3	4	4	1	4	0	3	—55	—8	

	P.	A.	N.	O.	D.F.
Richards	16	1	23	16	0
Kozeluh	15	1	23	18	1

Third Set

Richards	5	4	6	0	5	2	4	0	4	—30	—6									
Kozeluh	3	1	4	4	3	4	1	4	2	—26	—3									

	P.	A.	N.	O.	D.F.
Richards	12	2	10	10	0
Kozeluh	6	0	5	10	1

Fourth Set

Richards	0	4	4	2	6	2	9	4	4	4	—39	—6								
Kozeluh	4	2	2	4	4	4	11	2	2	1	—36	—4								

	P.	A.	N.	O.	D.F.
Richards	17	1	16	9	0
Kozeluh	10	1	11	10	0

Recapitulation

	P.	A.	N.	O.	D.F.	Pts.	Gms.
Richards	51	4	65	45	0	148	24
Kozeluh	35	2	46	45	2	147	21

UNITED STATES PROFESSIONAL TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIP SINGLES—Final Round

Vincent Richards, Norwood Club, Long Branch, N. J., defeated Karel Kozeluh, Prague, Czechoslovakia, 2—6, 10—8, 6—3, 6—4.

DOUBLES—Final Round

Vincent Richards, Norwood Club, Long Branch, N. J., and Howard O. Kinsey, California Tennis Club, San Francisco, Calif., defeated Karel Kozeluh, Prague, Czechoslovakia, and Roman Najuch, Berlin, Ger., 6—4, 15—13, 7—5.

WESTERN CANADIAN STOCK TO BE IMPORTED

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WINNIPEG, Man.—Hoping to find a new market for Canadian cattle, two of the foremost western Canadian ranchers have just made a shipment of 500 head of beef cattle to England, the first shipment of its kind for four years.

The effort is made with a view to finding a new market for the 15 per cent surplus that exists in Canadian beef cattle. Formerly this was sold in the United States, but this market had been abolished by the embargo placed on Canadian cattle, together with the present low price which exists in the republic.

Hurricanes Retain U.S. Open Polo Title

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WESTBURY, N. Y.—The Hurricanes, organized by Stephen Sanford, with their Anglo-American record and lineup once more intact, captured the United States open polo championship for the second year in succession, at International Field, Meadow Brook, Sept. 20, after a battle with another international four, the Templetons, which hung to the very last second of play in the final chukker. The score was 6 to 5, and it was a seesaw affair, with first one team and then the other gaining a good lead, only to have the tables turned a few chukkers later.

The Hurricanes were also the victors of the British open this summer, though there were two changes from that lineup, only Sanford, at No. 1, and Capt. C. T. I. Roark, at No. 3 being members of that four. It was those two, however, who were chiefly responsible for the victory, with Roark, opposing Lewis L. Lacey, of the British international four, the outstanding performer.

F. Winston C. Guest, captain and leader of the Templeton four, also showed fine play all the way through, as did Lacey, and at times Humphrey P. Guinness, the young British back, but the fourth member of the Templeton team, Raymond Guest, was off in his game, as was Eric Pedley at No. 2 for Hurricanes, and the former missed several chances that would have tipped the scale, as did Pedley also on one conspicuous occasion.

Sanford scored in the first minute of play on a pass from Pedley and a perfect backhander, but before the chukker ended Winston Guest had a free shot from the 40-yard line to even the score. Poor shooting prevented scores in the second, but when Guinness fouled Sanford, in a grand drive, Roark put his team ahead once more with a free 40-yard shot. Then a series of tries by Winston Guest, the first three of which went aside, finally gave him a goal on the fourth attempt, and this score stood to the end of the fourth chukker.

Winston Guest scored his third goal early in the fifth chukker, putting his team ahead for the first time, while Guinness was given a free hit on a minor foul from center, and his shot opened the way. Later Roark was penalized for fouling Guinness, and another 40-yard free shot by Winston Guest brought Templeton into a lead of two goals.

But the next two chukkers were all in favor of the champions. Roark first made a fine pass to Sanford, only to have the latter hit aside, so he took it down himself next time, and snatching the ball out of a scrimmage, scored. Then Pedley made his best play of the game on a dash right through the field, to score. This tied the score as the chukker ended. Then in the seventh, Roark scored once more on his own attack, and later an attack by R. E. Strawbridge Jr., and a pass to Sanford, who did not miss this time, brought the score of Hurricanes to 6.

The final chukker was closely fought all the way, with Winston Guest making the first try, and when Strawbridge intercepted it, Lacey got the shot and sent it right in. Then, as the last minute began, another Templeton attack swept down the field, but the first try went aside on the roughened turf, and before the second could be launched the game was over. The summary:

UNITED STATES OPEN POLO CHAMPIONSHIP—Final Round

POS.	HURRICANES	TEMPLETON
No. 1	Stephen Sanford	Raymond Guest
No. 2	Eric Pedley	F. W. C. Guest
No. 3	C. T. I. Roark	L. L. Lacey
Back	R. E. Strawbridge Jr.	H. P. Guinness

Score—Hurricanes 6, Templeton 5. Goals—Roark 3, Sanford 2, Pedley for Hurricanes. Winston Guest 4, Lacey for Templeton. Referee—Capt. Wesley J. White. Time—Eight 7½m. chukkers.

UNREST IN INDIA TRACED IN PART TO TRADE DROP

Economic Causes Thought to Have Swollen Ranks of Civil Disobedience

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The opinion is developing here that not a little of the discontent prevailing in India today is to a large extent traceable to economic reasons rather than political. Such a view was expressed by Kikabhai Premchand, a Bombay financier, in a speech he recently made in the Legislative Assembly.

Close observers of Indian affairs are inclining to the view that middle-class unemployment and trade depression in India have been the means of adding recruits to the campaign of civil disobedience, so that economic distress has forced many Indians into political activities in which they might not otherwise have been interested.

In this regard much satisfaction is felt here that when the Royal Commission on Indian Labor pursued inquiries in India the body met with ready cooperation in that country. The view held by the chairman, J. H. Whitley, former Speaker of the House of Commons, that the commission was nonpolitical in its activities gained general recognition; the only attempts at boycott which the commission met coming from sections of trade unions believed to be influenced by Moscow.

The London sittings of the commission have ended and it only remains for the commission to make a survey of conditions in Burma to round out a report whose information will be based on inquiries made in all parts of British India and in Great Britain. Business circles in London have watched the proceedings with interest, for the findings of the commission are bound to have a significant bearing on the industrial and manufacturing future of India.

In Burma the commission will study the greater industries of the district, including the oil fields, mining, timber extraction, and rice milling. These industries make the province particularly important and offer special problems affecting labor conditions.

BIRMINGHAM BUILDS COMMUNITY HALLS

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BIRMINGHAM, Eng.—Birmingham Corporation, having built 30,000 municipal houses in 10 years since the war, is giving attention to the provision of community halls in the centers of new housing estates.

Intended primarily for social purposes, the buildings may be used for meetings concerned with municipal business. Experience with these community halls will be closely watched, and if the projects are successful, they will be emulated in other new housing areas, where sites have been scheduled for such development.

FIJIAN ROYAL MACE LOST IN 1874

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

LONDON—The recent attempt by a member of Parliament to remove the Mace from its place in front of the Speaker produced a query as to what had happened to the one-time royal mace of a Fijian ruler.

It appears that some 60 years ago a retired naval officer, Lieut. George Austin Woods, who went to Fiji to do some survey work, so ingratiated himself with Thakombau, the titular King of Fiji, that the monarch formally adopted him as a member of his royal family.

Mr. Woods helped in the forming of a constitution with Thakombau as King, the principal chiefs as a House of Lords, and a House of Commons elected by the European settlers. A planter was found who had been Speaker in the Legislative Assembly of Victoria, Australia, and King Thakombau presented as Mace his own hereditary war club.

As it had been used for violent and warlike purposes it was sent to Sidney where it was decorated with little doves and olive branches in silver as a token of its conversion to peaceful usages.

When the Union Jack was hoisted in October, 1874, the club mace was sent to Queen Victoria as a token of homage and fealty, its arrival in London being duly recorded in the "Proceedings of the Royal Colonial Institute." That was the last that old Fijians heard of it. It is probably reposing peacefully in Windsor Castle.

Silk Culture Exhibit at Hamburg Shows Process From Worm to Weave

German Laboratory Conducts Elaborate Experiments in the Hope That the Silkworm Will Spin as Successfully There as in the Orient

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

HAMBURG—The recent silk industry exhibit at Gebr. Robinson's, where each step from tiny silkworm eggs to woven silk was shown, brought home to the public the fact that within 30 kilometers of Hamburg there is a laboratory silk farm where silk culture is studied, tested, improved, in the hope and belief that ultimately the silkworm will spin as successfully in Germany as it does in Japan, China, Italy and its more recent new home, Hungary.

The exhibit showed how the silkworms eat constantly day and night for 35 days, resting only four times during these days at which resting-periods they change their skins; how at the end of 35 days, they seek out the most comfortable places and begin to spin, spinning for 10 to 12 days 3000 to 4000 meters, although only 300 to 900 meters are of the best quality of silk thread, after which time they must be stopped or they will pierce their cocoons and later emerge as butterflies; how the cocoons are soaked in warm water and unwound, spooled and put on the Jacquard machines where they are woven into silk; how the then woven silk is washed, sized and dyed and at last "polished" and pressed, it floats out in gorgeous colors into fashion's realms.

NEW YORKER BUYS FONTANA COPPER MINE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRYSON CITY, N. C.—The Fontana Copper Mine, said to be one of the richest mineral deposits in this section of the South, has been sold to H. M. Thompson of New York, representative of large eastern mineral interests, for $262,000.

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THE CHILDREN'S PAGE

Storm Cave

By ALTA HALVERSON SEYMOUR

Part II

THE next morning Bob and Patty were awakened by the sun streaming into their low windows. "Beat you downstairs, Pat," called Bob; and the two raced with their dressing and ran downstairs so swiftly, side by side, that their mother said laughingly, "Are these the quiet children who behaved so well in the apartment?"

"It doesn't bother anyone if we make noise here," said Bob with satisfaction. "And today we're going to explore."

"All right. Breakfast is ready. And after breakfast I'd like you to take this box of nuts and candy to Mrs. Todd. I think I've found my hidden treasure at once in our good neighbor, and I want to do something to show her that we appreciate her kindness of yesterday. To get to Mrs. Todd's, you must follow the road we came out on yesterday. You can picnic on the way back if you like. I have some luncheon ready for you to take. But if it should cloud over and rain as it did yesterday, you'd better stay at Mrs. Todd's until the shower is over."

"Shall we telephone you then?" asked Patty.

"The cottage hasn't any telephone yet," replied their mother.

"Well, it doesn't look much like rain," said Bob easily.

Mrs. Todd's Advice

They set off gayly up the road. "Coming back, we'll go along the beach, and have some fun climbing over the rocks," said Bob.

Mrs. Todd welcomed them cordially, and when she found that they were intending to have a picnic, she added a bag of doughnuts to their already generous lunch. She told them how they could get home along the shore and over the rocks if they wanted to. "But keep a sharp look-out," she advised. "It's easy to get lost among those rocks until you get used to them. And if the clouds come up, you'd better go straight home, for the storms come quickly here."

"We'll watch," promised Bob.

Climbing over rocks was a new pastime for Bob and Patty, and they found so many things to exclaim over that it was not until noon came and they were ready for lunch that they noticed the sky was rapidly clouding over.

"We'd better hurry with our lunch and go straight home," said Patty, and Bob agreed.

But the more they clambered over the rocks the less they knew of the direction they should take, and the way to get through the rocks at the right place, even if they knew the direction. Patty thought longingly of the cosy, fire-lit living room at the cottage, and Bob was growing anxious. There was a clap of thunder, and the drops began to fall thickly.

"Oh, Bob," faltered Patty, "we must be lost. What shall we do?"

"Try to find some protection if we can," said Bob, feeling that he must be brave and take care of his sister. "They'll look for us soon."

"But Mother will think we're at Mrs. Todd's, and Mrs. Todd will think we're at home; they can't telephone, you know," said Patty, trying to keep the tears back.

The Discovery

They climbed about among the rocks, trying to find an opening that would lead them back to the path. But the storm was growing more violent every moment, and it grew so dark that the children could see only a short distance around them. The rocks had become very slippery, and finally Patty lost her footing and slid down the side of a particularly large rock.

"Patty!" Bob called anxiously, but a loud clap of thunder drowned his voice. "Patty!" he called again.

"I'm all right!" Patty called back. And then, as a vivid flash of lightning came, she called excitedly, "Oh, Bob, come down here."

"How can I get there?"

"Slide!" advised Patty, and Bob was amazed to hear a little giggle.

He slid down, however, and Patty said, her voice low with excitement, "Bob, look up toward that cliff-like place, straight ahead of us, and when the next flash of lightning comes, see what you can see there."

They didn't have long to wait, and Bob, watching eagerly, cried, "Why, it looks as if there's a cave up there."

"And stones are piled up so it's easy to get there. Let's try. It won't be so bad to have to stay out in the storm all night if we have a dry cave to stay in," said Patty.

"Oh, we'll find our way home all right when the storm is over," said Bob, "but I'll be glad to get in out of the rain now."

Though the opening was somewhat higher than they had so far climbed, it was easily reached, for the stones were piled in such a way as to make almost a natural stairway. "It almost seems as if someone had arranged those stones like that," said Bob.

They climbed breathlessly on, and soon reached the opening. "It IS a cave!" cried Bob delightedly. He stepped inside and gave a surprised whistle. "Why it has furniture in it!" he exclaimed.

For a Secret

Another lightning flash gave Patty the opportunity to look it over with critical housewifely eyes. "But no one has used it for a long, long time," she replied. "Everything is covered with dust."

"Boy! I wish we had a flashlight so we could investigate this. Here is a better chance for exploration than anything we had hoped for, Pat. Why should someone have furnished it like this?"

"Why, there's even a fireplace, with a chimney leading out through the rocks!" cried Patty, as they grew more accustomed to the semidarkness. "And a little cupboard with blue dishes."

"Say, I'm hungry," said Bob, the dishes reminding him of his hasty lunch. "Let's eat some of the lunch we had left over. Isn't it splendidly dry in here? And when the weather is good, it will be much lighter, too."

The children sat on the dusty old couch and ate their lunch, talking rapidly about the cave and its possibilities. "Maybe it was a refuge for pirates in the olden days," offered Bob, "and maybe there's treasure hidden here."

"Or maybe a shipwrecked sailor rescued this furniture from his ship and lived here like Robinson Crusoe," suggested Patty.

They were so busy investigating that they forgot all about the storm, and were almost sorry when the sun came out and they knew that they should start toward home.

"Let's keep this for our secret," suggested Patty, "until we have it all cleaned up and thoroughly explored. We'll come down here as often as we can, and we'll clean up the cave, and we'll explore every nook and corner of it for treasure."

"All right," agreed Bob, "and let's call it 'Storm Cave.'"

(To be continued)

Kivi and Marao

KIVI and Marao were a little boy and girl who lived on an island in the South Sea. Their home was a funny little house with the side walls made of bamboo stalks and the pitched roof thatched with coconut leaves. It had but one room which was shared by all the family. There was no furniture in their home except a few mats made of strips of coconut palms on which they sat or slept, and a few bowls, pots and baskets for their food. They did not need much in a warm country where food grows on trees and you can gather it any time you are hungry. Kivi and Marao rarely went inside the house except at night, for they loved to play among the beautiful trees and flowers, and bathe in the warm water of the sea.

The children liked to watch their father gather breadfruit from a big tree near their home and to help him put it in an oven to bake. He would take a long stick with a forked end to which was fastened a small net made of coconut fiber, climb up a tree with his toes clasping the bark and branches just like fingers. He would put the net under a breadfruit, twist it from its stem and lower the long stick so that the children could take it from the net. When they had a big pile of fruit, he would gather some large green leaves and they were ready to bake their bread. The oven was a deep hole in the ground lined with stones, on which a fire of coconut husks had been burning for some time. Father raked away the ashes and laid a row of fruit on the hot stones. Then Kivi and Marao handed him the big leaves and he put a layer of leaves over the fruit. Then another layer of fruit and a layer of leaves until the hole was almost filled. Finally a cover of earth and leaves was packed over the fruit, so that the heat would not escape. In less than an hour the fruit would be baked, and they would have nice fresh bread to eat.

Breadfruit in the Oven

When the breadfruit was put into the oven, it was a solid green fruit with rough pitted rind and about the size and shape of an eggplant. When it was baked, they scraped off the brown outside crust and there remained a tender crust which they broke open to find a soft white mass like new bread.

Father would give them each a breadfruit in a big green leaf instead of a plate, and they would sit on the ground and eat it without butter or jam. Kivi and Marao had never eaten any bread except the kind which grows on trees; they would not like our wheat or brown bread because it has salt and yeast in it.

The children wore no shoes, stockings or hats. Kivi wore a strip of cloth shaped like a scarf or towel. This was wound around his waist and hips and fastened on the side with the ends hanging down. Marao had a robe made of a larger piece of cloth which was wrapped around her body, under her arms, came to her knees, and was fastened at one side.

Their dresses were made of tapa cloth by their mother and grandmother. When Kivi needed a new loin cloth or Marao a new gown, mother took the fiber bark from young branches of the breadfruit tree and made the cloth. It was interesting work and the children liked to watch and sometimes help to pull off the fiber to make the nice paper cloth.

Tapa Cloth Dresses

The work began by scraping off the outer rough bark of the wood with a sharp-edged shell. Then the inner rind was lightly beaten with a wooden mallet and laid aside to ferment and soften. When the fiber bark was ready to use, their mother and grandmother laid it over a hollow log and beat it with wooden mallets.

It was slow, tedious work, but after a time the fibers were so closely interwoven by the blows from the mallets that a thin, firm silken texture was produced. It was then bleached in the sun until it was pure white in color.

It was now ready to be dyed in bright colors or adorned with leaves, flowers or other designs. Grandmother knew how to press the juice from berries, leaves, roots and bark and to mix them so as to get the color she needed. Kivi and Marao liked to watch her make designs on the white cloth because it was such pretty, delicate work. They would gather flowers and ferns which she would dip into the cocoanut shell cups which held the different colored dyes. Then she would press them on the cloth and they were delighted to see how beautiful it was.

Sometimes the children tore their pretty clothes or wore holes in them and they had to be mended or patched. They had no needles or thread, but Mother or Grandmother mended them nicely by sprinkling water on the torn place, holding the edges together and beating it with a mallet until it was whole like the other parts. If there was a hole in the garment they patched it by placing a bunch of new fiber over the hole and beating it until there was a strong smooth patch over it.

Gourds and cocoanuts grew on the island and their mother used them to hold food and water; a few wooden bowls and leaves were used for the same purpose, for they had no china, earthen or tin ware.

AMBITION

If I only could find me a long enough brush
And some paint quite as red as the poppy's deep blush,
Here a splash, there a dab, with the paint in my can,
I would color the leaves like a real artist man.

Or I'd like it if I were a tailor most nimble,
With needles of pine and a wee acorn thimble,
And a spider's web raveled to make a fine hem,
I'd sew lost flower-petals back onto the stem.

GERTRUDE R. SULLIVAN.

The Mail Bag

Potsdam, New York

Dear Editor:

For a long time I have wanted to write a letter to the Mail Bag and this is my first successful attempt. My brother Jamie and I always enjoy the Mail Bag letters and also the Children's Page. Jamie is 8 and I am 12. We both attend the Christian Science Sunday School and enjoy it very much, as we should, especially, for our daddy was one of the busy bees of The Mother Church.

I am enclosing a true squirrel story that really happened last summer.

Northern New York is a wonderful country to live in. We came up here from Oklahoma and expect to have a wonderful winter (although we love Oklahoma).

I hope some Mail Bag correspondent will write to me.

Julia Margaret S.

A True Squirrel Story

It was our privilege, Jamie's and mine, to go with our mother on a real camping trip last summer. We pitched our tent on the banks of a beautiful little stream, which entirely surrounds a little German village near Jefferson City, Mo. We fished, swam and paddled a canoe to our hearts' content.

One beautiful bright morning after our swim, Jamie and I were playing on a gravel bar, when we were suddenly aroused by a loud call from up the creek. We ran to see what it meant, and found that two farm boys living close by were calling us. When we reached the spot we discovered that, while cutting down a tree, two baby squirrels had fallen from their nest into the creek. The boys had rescued them, and now they presented these two weenie, soaking babies to us with the words, "You can have them to play with, but they will not live long."

We took the squirrels right back to our tent and showed them to Mother, and we tried to realize that if we reflected love they would not have to leave us. Mother helped us warm and dry them, and they snuggled up against us most lovingly. We procured a small glass dropper with which we fed them with warm milk.

They turned out to be two lovely fox squirrels, and after the second day they would sit on their haunches, tiny as they were, and hold the dropper with their little front paws and drink most heartily. We kept them in a bird cage until they were three weeks old. Gradually we let them run on a screened back porch, and by that time they were eating nuts, corn, and, in fact, everything we gave them. They would run all over the house looking for us in the cutest way, and they would even follow us into the yard and around to the back yard then back to the porch without even attempting to get away, for they knew that we would not hurt them.

We left them there when we returned to our home in Okmulgee, Okla., knowing they would be happier where they were, but we are looking forward to seeing them next summer.

J. M. S.

[Thank you very much for such a happy "true squirrel story," Margaret. Perhaps other little Mail Bag correspondents have similar tales to tell.—Ed.]

Agana, Guam, Mariana Islands

Dear Editor:

We should like to tell you about our home here in Guam. This is a beautiful tropical island, 1500 miles from Manila. There are about 60 American families living here, whose daddies are with the Navy or Marine Corps. The natives are called Chamorros, and are very friendly, peace-loving people.

I am 3½ years old and do not write "letters" made up of words, but know and can make all the "letters" in what Mama calls the alphabet. Mama is writing this and I am helping with ideas.

We have two baby kittens that keep us laughing and laughing at their funny antics. There is a wooden box half full of sawdust to play in when it rains. One of the things in it is an empty cereal box. One evening the kittens packed themselves into it: first one got in, then the other crawled after her. There was just room enough for them!

One day the mama kitty took the white-faced baby up between the ceiling and roof of the kitchen where she stayed several days. Since then we have called that one "Rip Van Winkle."

The Monitor is one of our biggest joys. We have Sunday School at home. Daddy teaches a little girl and me, while Mama is teaching a larger girl and boy. We also have our own church and Wednesday evening meetings.

We should enjoy hearing from "everyone, everywhere."

Peter W. S.

New York, New York

Dear Editor:

We live in New York in the winter and in the summer at Lake Placid. I would like to correspond with anyone who lives out West or in France, and England, and I should like to trade post cards or stamps with anyone around my age (11). Snubs and Waddles I enjoy very much, also Mr. Scroggins.

Up here in Lake Placid the highest mountain is Mt. Marcy, and the next Mt. Macintyre. It is beautiful here in the winter and late fall, for everywhere you look you see beautiful snow-capped mountains, whose peaks are so high that sometimes one can't see them because the clouds come down so low.

I think it is wonderful how the Mail Bag links friendship from one country to the other. I would be glad to write and tell anybody about the Adirondacks and show them some interesting pictures of the different mountains. With love to all the Mail Baggers,

Dorothy A.

Stowe, Pennsylvania

Dear Editor:

This is my first letter to the Mail Bag, although I have enjoyed reading it for some time. I have a brother, 12 years old, and two little sisters, 4 and 5 years old. They often want me to read the stories on the Children's Page and they do like Snubs. We have a book of Snubs. We all go to Sunday School at the Christian Science Society in Pottstown.

I am 10 years old and am in the sixth grade at school. The day school closed our teacher took the class on a bus trip through Fairmount Park, and we stopped at some historical places, also at the Philadelphia Zoo. I would love to hear from girls my age and will gladly answer their letters. I am fond of all kinds of sports, especially swimming and hiking.

Mary Estelle M.

The following would like to receive letters:

Girls

Ruth C. (9), London, England.—Collecting stamps.

Shirley K. (9), Holyoke, Mass.—Especially from Holland.

Josephine G. (9), Cambridge, Cape Province, S. Africa.

Susanne B. (10), Chicago, Ill.—Especially from England, France and Egypt.

Lorene M. (10), Los Angeles, Calif.

Lois D. (10), Westwood Hills, Calif.—Especially from abroad.

Donna H. (11), Walnut Park, Calif.—Interested in music and stamps.

Ida McC. (11), Whittier, Calif.—Especially from foreign countries.

Boys

Kenneth S (9), Lac des Iles, Quebec, Canada.

Jimmie C. (10), Santa Fe, N. M.

The Editor wishes to thank the following for their letters:

Barbara C., Columbus, O.; Sara N., Columbus, Ga.; Lois Ann K., Cincinnati, O.; Nancy Jane R., Pittsburgh, Pa.; Dorian and Hazel C., Cincinnati, O.; Judith Ann, ——.

Youngest Member of the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary, Inc.

Laurel Hansford Whittier Tisdel, seven weeks old, descendant of the Winslow and White families of Pilgrim fame, is the youngest member of the Massachusetts Bay Tercentenary, Inc. As a memento of her birth during the three hundredth anniversary of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, her parents, who live in Waltham, Mass., took out a membership for her with that organization.

Little Laurel was born on the 21st of June, this summer, at the Richardson House, Boston. The mountain laurel was in full bloom along the New England countryside, and so her parents had no difficulty in choosing a name for their baby girl, especially as her father's first name is Lawrence, which is the masculine derivative for Laurel, and Lawrence was the first name of the first Antisell (as the family name was then spelled), of whom there is a record in American history. The baby's ancestry can also be traced to Anne Hutchinson and to Governor Edward Winslow, who married the mother of Peregrine White.

In this picture baby Laurel is wearing a hand-knit silk bonnet worn nearly 100 years ago by her great-grandfather, James Lewis Mason, son of Lewis Mason and Nancy Winslow.

Key to Puzzle

Answer to "Five from Four" Puzzle published Sept. 15:

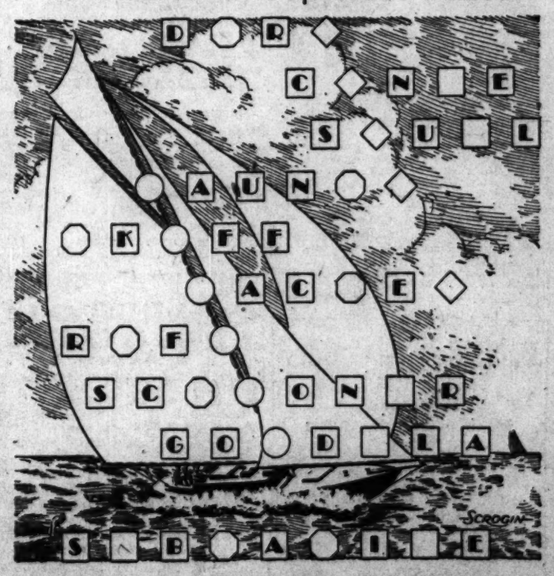
Ring, foot, heat, snow.

A Porch Game

When it is too dark to play ball and there is still an hour before bedtime here is a game we often play on the porch. We call it our A, B, C, game.

One starts with A and makes a complete sentence, each word beginning with A—for example: "Alice ate apples at Aunt Alice's." The next one takes B. "Benjamin bought big baseballs," and so on through the alphabet. Some very funny combinations can be made. The game may be played a number of times, for each one thinks of a different sentence he can make when his turn comes.

International Cup Race Puzzle



When the correct missing letters are found, in the above puzzle, you will have the names of 10 types of water craft.

In the circles, reading diagonally down the mast, will be found the name of a famous English merchant and sportsman, now in this country, who has again made an attempt to win a well-known trophy which has been in America's possession for nearly 80 years.

Reading downward diagonally, the diamonds spell the kind of ship he's sailing, and the octagons, correctly rearranged, spell the ship's name.

Marshmallow Turtles

Marshmallow turtles are ever so much fun to make. To make them, flatten out as many marshmallows as you like by laying them on a table and pressing on each with the bottom of a tumbler. If you press each marshmallow in this way, it will look squatty like a real turtle.

Next stick in four cloves for legs, inserting the straight end of each clove and having the prickly end for the turtle's toes. Make a head for your turtle by sticking in another clove at the proper point, blossom end out. When you put on the turtle's tail, however, stick the prickly or blossom end of the clove into the marshmallow, leaving the straight end sticking out.

These marshmallow turtles make pretty favors for a party table. If you like, you can place them on an iced wafer or an iced cookie.

Little Cat

By RALPH BERGENGREN.

THE moon had come up. It moved through the sky high over the town in which Little Cat lived, and, although the time of year was only early autumn, the light of the moon made all the roofs look white, just as if there had been a snow storm. In that town everybody was in bed and asleep. It was not like some towns where some people stay up quite late at night, but it was a sensible town in which everybody went to bed at a reasonable hour. Everybody in town, fathers and mothers and children and the cook and the man who came to cut the grass in summer and tend the furnace in winter, went to bed at a reasonable hour.

So the moon traveled through the sky and after a time its light came through the window of the kitchen where Little Cat slept in his basket behind the kitchen stove. It was a spick-and-span sort of kitchen because the cook took pride in her work, and the last things she did before she went to bed were to polish the kettle on the stove and stand the broom straight in the corner. Then she would stand in the middle of the kitchen and look all around her to see if everything was in place, and laugh with pride in having such a spick-and-span kitchen, and go off to bed.

It was half a minute before twelve o'clock, and Little Cat was sound asleep in his basket behind the stove.

Then the old Grandfather clock in the hall struck twelve times, and Little Cat woke up.

"Twelve o'clock—and all's well!" said Little Cat cheerfully.

He jumped out of his basket, stood on his little head, chased his little tail, and turned two or three little somersaults by way of early morning exercise. Then he washed his face with his paws, combed his whiskers with his claws, tucked his little cane under his left front leg, and let himself out of the house. It was a fine, brisk, early autumnal midnight, Little Cat paused on the gravel walk to the front gate, leaned on his cane, and looked up at the moon.

"What a night! What a night!" said Little Cat to himself. "Oh, those people! Those people! They think I'm asleep in my basket, and here I am, up and out and enjoying the beauties of nature. What fun! What fun!"

Then he went on down the path, walking on his hind legs and swinging his cane like a little gentleman, and turned down the street toward the home of the Smith family, with whom Dog Wow lived, and so round the corner of their house to the back yard where Dog Wow had a house of his own. It was much smaller than the house the Smith family lived in, and had only a door and no windows, but it was a very good house.

Dog Wow was out, but when Little Cat looked about he saw Dog Wow digging with his front paws in one corner of the vegetable garden which was not very far off. Little Cat walked to the vegetable garden, and stood a while leaning on his cane and watching Dog Wow dig. He had dug so deep that all Little Cat could see of him was his hind legs and his tail.

"Mieau!" said Little Cat.

Dog Wow's Derby Hat

"Oh, it's you, is it?" said Dog Wow, backing out of the hole and dragging something with his mouth, which made it difficult for him to speak. "You quite startled me, Little Cat. I was just getting out my last spring hat. I think it will do me very well for this fall. It's what they call a Derby hat." Dog Wow shook the hat vigorously to get the soil out of it, and then he sat up and put it on with his front paws. "It feels all right," said Dog Wow. "Is it as becoming as it was last spring, Little Cat?"

"I don't remember just exactly how becoming it was last spring," said Little Cat.

"The important thing," said Dog Wow, anxiously "is how your hat looks when you wear it, not how it looked when you used to wear it."

"It looks well, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, holding his head on one side to observe more critically. "I should call it a becoming hat. Not so clean as it might be, of course."

"It's the style that counts," said Dog Wow. "You don't think it looks too old-fashioned?"

"Not a bit," said Little Cat.

"Derby hats don't change much," said Dog Wow. "I don't mind being a little old-fashioned, but I don't want to be too old-fashioned."

"Now that you have put on your hat," said Little Cat, "let us be on our way. It is a rare night for nature lovers like us to be up and about."

So Little Cat and Dog Wow walked down the street. Little Cat walked on his hind legs like a little gentleman, pointing out the beauties of nature with his cane. Dog Wow, with his Derby hat a little on one side of his head, walked on all fours so that they could converse comfortably. They passed the Tompkinses' house and the Perkinses' house, and were just in front of the Robinsonses' house when Little Cat stopped short and pointed with his cane.

"Will you look at that, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "Somebody has lost a nice piece of coal!"

"Somebody has lost two nice pieces of coal," said Dog Wow.

"Somebody has lost several nice pieces of coal," said Little Cat

Difference of Opinion

"I see plainly what has happened," said Dog Wow. "I am very quick to see what has happened when something has happened. I am quick as a flash, Little Cat. I put two and two together and it makes six."

"You mean five," said Little Cat.

"When I put two and two together, it makes six," said Dog Wow severely. "There is the Robinsonses' house. And there are those pieces of coal in the road. What I say is that the Robinsonses have been getting in their winter coal and the coalman has spilled some of it off his cart."

"I believe you are right, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "What a waste! What a waste! Why did not the coalman pick it up?"

"He may not have noticed," said Dog Wow. "Coalmen are people, and people are very unobservant. But that does not let us out, Little Cat."

"I suppose not, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "We must pick it up ourselves."

"And put it through the little window into the cellar," said Dog Wow. "If the window is open. I hope the window is open. The first thing is to go and see if the window is open."

So Dog Wow and Little Cat went up the walk to the Robinsonses' house, and every little way they found some more pieces of coal, which showed that Dog Wow was right. They went round the house and came to the little window where coal was put into the cellar.

"I thought it would be open," said Little Cat. "I've noticed at home that the coalman never remembers to shut the little window."

"He is in a hurry to get home to his wife and children," said Dog Wow. "Now you push that piece of coal, Little Cat, and I'll push this piece of coal."

Little Cat stood his cane up against the side of the Robinsonses' house, and Dog Wow took off his Derby hat and put it carefully beside Little Cat's cane. Dog Wow pushed one piece of coal, and Little Cat pushed another. Sometimes they pushed and sometimes they rolled their pieces of coal over and over, getting the shiny black lumps nearer and nearer the little window. Fortunately the window was close to the ground, so it was not very difficult to get the lumps over the sill.

"I do hope we're not disturbing the family, Dog Wow," said Little Cat. "I do hope we won't wake them up before we get all this coal in."

"If we do," said Dog Wow, "they ought to be grateful to us. We must be saving this family a whole hodful of nice coal."

But there was no sign from within the house that they were waking the Robinsonses up. They went back and forth and back and forth, and every time they came back each pushed and rolled another piece of black shiny coal through the window and into the cellar. After a busy half hour or so all the coal the coalman had spilled was safe in the cellar.

"That's a good job done if I do say it myself, Little Cat," said Dog Wow, wiping his paws on the dry grass and putting on his hat.

"I think you are right, Dog Wow," said Little Cat, wiping his paws on the grass and taking up his cane. "Oh, these people! These people! They think I'm asleep in my basket and you're asleep in your house, and here we are—up and out enjoying the beauties of nature and saving the Robinsonses a whole coalhod of nice coal. What fun! What fun!"

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THE HOME FORUM

A Plea for the Golden Mean

IT HAS sometimes seemed to me that something might be said for the Laodiceans. Through the centuries they have typified indifference, the state of being neither hot nor cold, but it is possible that they might have been in a still worse state than that. Lukewarmness has, one must admit, an uncomplimentary tinge, whether applied to milk or to men. But a person of lukewarm habit has this advantage over one with a hot disposition, that he can keep his head; and over one who is cold, that he has an accessible heart.

Perhaps the Laodiceans, in their clumsy colonial fashion, were only trying to practice the admirable Greek art of moderation. The Greeks, in the glory of their great era, looked upon moderation as a gauge by which they tested the quality of every thought and deed. For this governing rule they had a truly lovely word—*sophrosuné*. So-phro-su-né is as cool and refreshing as a lemon-and-lime on a hot afternoon. There is mildness in the "ph," a tang in the two sibilants, and a pleasant protraction in the long-drawn "o," the "u," and the final "nay." The thought that lies behind the sound, properly taken, is equally refreshing. Moderation, balance, self-control, and temperance. A state of well-being, stabilized by discipline, even by chastening, if self-control could be attained in no other way. There is no one English word that says all that. The Greek word is full-freighted.

To change the figure, *sophrosuné* blows through one's being like a clear, clean wind laden with ocean salt. Such a wind, blowing from the blue Ægean, helped to purge the Athenians of extravagances and over-emphasis. Moderation became fixed in the Hellenic code, and it is not too wild a surmise to think that the Phrygian Greeks of Laodicea, outlanders though they were, had inherited the code. Nevertheless, while the Attic Greeks of the great period stand for the observance of the Golden Mean, the unfortunate Laodiceans, their cousins far removed by place and time, have come to stand for indifference.

The distinction between moderation and indifference is not easily drawn, and an enthusiast never draws it. To him the whole gamut of meanings and implications is anathema. To him moderation is spineless and indifference an insult. He may be mistaken.

"Nothing in excess!" said Praxiteles, modeling his ideal of bodily perfection in the Hermes. "Nothing in excess!" repeated the architect—one or many—who planned the exquisite Erectheum. Not too much ornamentation, not too many details, but proportion and balance, set off by the work of the sculptor, the stone-engraver, and the painter, all subordinating themselves to the beauty of the whole. "Nothing in excess!" said Sophocles, pruning his tragedies of immoderate passion and unseemly sights.

"Never too much," insisted the Greek youth who trained for the Olympic festival, striving for perfection of form and beauty of motion. There would have been no pleasure for him in observing the overdeveloped, sometimes overtrained athlete of the twentieth century.

There is a certain famous American university in which the students are sometimes said to be marked by their "indifference." It does not pay to get excited about anything, these young gentlemen are supposed to say. Oh, ye-es, the football team isn't so bad. You're right, Dr. So-and-so isn't half a flop. That course? Oh, not so hot. Might drop in at the Library to see if I can get a book. Think I have an exam tomorrow. Books all out? Well, why worry?

There is moderation gone immoderate. There is the kind of Laodiceanism for which it is hard to make out a case. Yet in this curious affectation of indifference there is concealed more of deliberate self-control than its critics suppose. Though at first glance it seems far removed from the moderation which prompted the Greek to know and appreciate all things and at the same time keep his balance, this collegiate indifference helps to counteract the tendency of American universities toward over-specialization. A concentrates in International Relations: B concentrates in Plant Morphology; his roommate C confines himself to Assyrian Archæology. For this a price is paid in general culture. But since it is the fashion for the students to keep cool about everything, even the subjects of their concentration, the chances are better that they will absorb some of the other things that are floating in the air around them; even if they are led to a carelessness in such matters as neckties, trouser edges, and appointments.

When *sophrosuné* is applied to the arts we know well enough what it does. Ionic, Italian Renaissance, Georgian, the names given to architecture of the balanced type, present to the eye something clear and satisfying. In sculpture and music we recognize the significance of restraint. We know, besides, that it implies a golden mean in which beauty is not sacrificed to formality. Applied to modern music, *sophrosuné* does not mean omitting jazz, but making the best of it. Applied to modern art, it does not mean discarding geometric forms, but finding in them beauty of proportion rather than the thrill that comes from distortion. In literature it means that, in spite of the vogue for undisciplined emotion, the beauty of a well-ordered character is conceivably worth writing about.

Suppose sophrosuné were carried still farther, into daily living. Suppose a man should resolve to write the word large above his desk, as men have written "Business as usual," or "Thank you, come again." What would be the effect?

For one thing, if the man took his motto seriously, it would remind him that business is not his whole existence. It would make him take more time for his avocation, more time for his neighbor. It would encourage him to conduct his business with the courtesy that is still observed in Latin countries. It would give him patience to see the other man's point of view.

When evening came a man guided by moderation might try something new. He might occasionally break loose from his favorite amusement and seek some other. I have often wondered why golfers play golf every day, why movie fans go to the pictures every evening, why men who like to stay at home with the radio do that and nothing else. Why does a man read the same kind of magazine all the time? Why does he extract the last drop of juice out of a news story? Why so much of a few things, and nothing at all of so many others? And why so little tolerance for others in their choice of recreation?

Such forbearance will not make the moderate man popular. He never is popular. He is too much in the habit of looking at both sides of every question for that. Objectors will say that he is a supercilious creature, a cold fish. But they need never fear that he will bore them with his enthusiasms and prejudices. He is pleasantly free from fuss, and the fret of small vexations. He has a Sense of Proportion.

It is absurd to try to recapture the mood of a bygone age; certainly it is impossible to return to the Hellenic Age. The Greeks were finding out many things for the first time, and, for a brief and glorious season, they were profoundly convinced that *sophrosuné* produced the finest art and the best conduct, they felt sure that they had grasped something that would last forever.

Twenty-five hundred years later the practice of moderation has become not so much a young man's virtue—college indifference notwithstanding—as it is one requiring the company of other more elderly virtues, like tolerance and patience. We cannot be ancient Greeks and there is no use trying. But it is possible to approach their clarity and their sanity by exercising moderation—well, modcrately.

Perhaps the Laodiceans, then, were merely trying to keep their balance. Here they were, imbued with a new faith. Suppose they tried to be impartial between themselves and those outside the faith. Suppose they said to themselves, in the midst of the clash of Paul and Apollos, of prophets true and false, and both true-and-false, "I—I—will maintain my equilibrium."

It is a purely academic question as far as the Laodiceans are concerned. Nobody cares about them now, except as a starting-point for an argument. Some of us do care, however, about our equilibrium.

W. K. R.

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Making of a New World's Record

Everyone had gone out except Harriet. The tall London house was empty and still. She had heard the front door shut with a bang and had leaned out of the kitchen window, to watch the car race down the road and round the corner. And now she was quite by herself.

It was nice to be alone. What should she do? Read the book she had borrowed from the Free Library, or finish the bit of embroidery on her Sunday frock? And then she remembered the silver basket. She had intended to clean the silver earlier in the day, but had been prevented. She ought, perhaps, to do it now. She didn't like cleaning silver much; the spoons were easy, but the forks were horrid. Still—

She covered the wooden table with newspapers, got out the polish and leather, switched on the wireless—for company—and set to work.

A concert was being broadcast from one of the big halls, and someone was singing. Harriet paused in her polishing to listen. Fancy being able to sing like that, up and up, gliding and trilling like a wild bird, making music for all the world to hear!

"I'd best get on with the silver," she reminded herself, and shook the bottle of polish onto a cloth.

Someone now was giving a talk on excavations, full of technical terms and historical references. Harriet didn't follow it altogether, but it made her feel proud. What wonderfully clever people there were in the world! People who could read writings, made on stones before alphabets were invented, people—

"But I'd best be getting on with the silver," she said.

And now they had gone over to a banquet. It seemed, from someone who "prayed silence" for the spenkers, that all the big people of the country were there, Lord Mayors, politicians, the Honorable this and the Honorable that, and the Guest of the Evening. Fancy being a Guest of the Evening! Fancy hearing some wonderful man in uniform shout out at the top of his enormous voice: "My Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen, pray silence for the Guest of the Evening, Miss Harriet Brown!"

She hid her face for a second behind her stained fingers, in a sudden rush of embarrassment at the thought. It was the smell of the polish that brought her back to the kitchen.

She looked at her silver. The forks as usual had been troublesome but they were done now, and every prong shone equally well inside and out. The spoons would only take a short time; they were nice, straightforward things, with no awkward corners.

Somebody was playing the 'cello. It was like water running in deep, shady places, drifting out again into the sunshine. How easy it seemed; just fingers and a bow! She, too, had fingers—she, Harriet Brown. She looked at them, spread out on the newspaper, all black with paste and gritty to the touch.

But the silver was done. She arranged the spoons and forks in little groups in the different compartments of the basket, and stood for awhile admiring them before putting them away.

The wireless was silent. She walked over to the window and leaned out into the darkness of the sky. And then she gave a little laugh.

"Before closing down I have one important announcement to make," she said in the perfect microphone voice. "Miss Harriet Brown has just cleaned and polished a complete set of table silver in record time. This, we are glad to say, gives Miss Brown the right to the title of the World's Champion Silver Cleaner. Good night, everybody, good night!"

Blue, Brown, Blue

Blue, brown, blue: sky, sand, sea:
I swell to your immensity.
I will run over the endless beach,
I will shout to the breaking spray,
I will touch the sky with my fingers.
My happiness is like this sand:
I let it run out of my hand.

—JOHN GOULD FLETCHER, in "Irradiations: Sand and Spray."

The Saco

The immensity of the sea had always silenced and overawed him, left him cold in feeling. The river wooed him, caressed him, won his heart. It was just big enough to love. It was full of charms and changes, of varying moods and sudden surprises. Its voice stole in upon his ear with a melody far sweeter and more subtle than the boom of the ocean. Yet it was not without strength, and when it was swollen with the freshets of the spring and brimming with the bounty of its sister streams, it could dash and roar, boom and crash, with the best of them. . . .

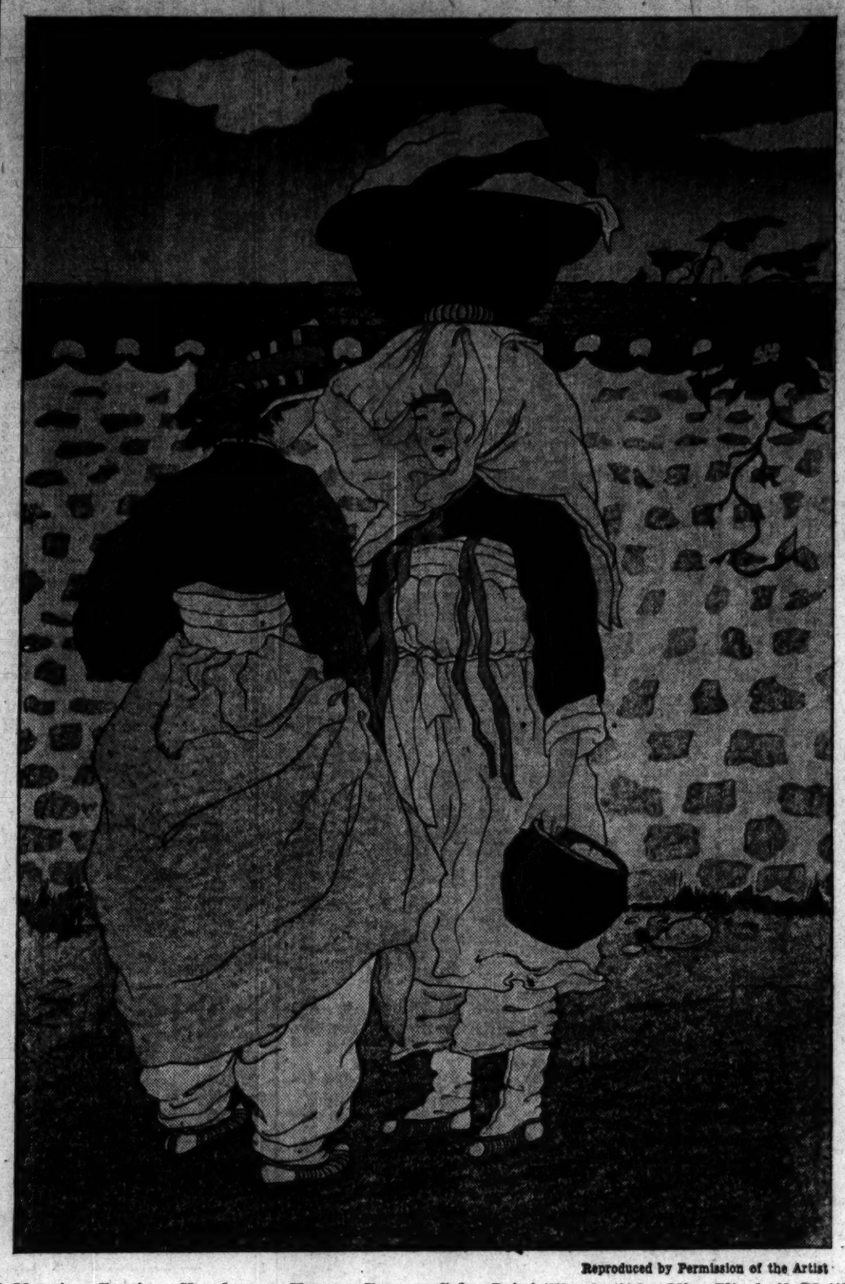
And the river rolled on toward the sea, singing its morning song . . . nourishing beauty at every step of its onward path. Cradled in the heart of a great mountain-range, it pursued its gleaming way, here lying silent in glassy lakes, there rushing into tinkling little falls, foaming great falls, and thundering cataracts. Scores of bridges spanned its width, but no steamers flurried its crystal depths. Here and there a rough little rowboat, tethered to a willow, rocked to and fro in some quiet bend of the shore. Here the silver gleam of a rising perch, chub, or trout caught the eye; there a pickerel lay rigid in the clear water, a fish carved in stone: here eels coiled in the muddy bottom of some pool; and there, under the deep shadows of the rocks, lay fat, sleepy bass, old, and incredibly wise, quite untempted by, and wholly superior to, the rural fisherman's worm.

The river lapped the shores of peaceful meadows; it flowed along banks green with maple, beech, sycamore, and birch; it fell tempestuously over dams and fought its way between rocky cliffs crowned with stately firs. It rolled past forests of pine and hemlock and spruce, now gentle, now terrible. . . . Lashed into fury by the stony reefs that impeded its progress, the river looked now sapphire, now gold, now white, now leaden gray; but always it was hurrying, hurrying on its appointed way to the sea.—KATE DOUGLAS WIGGIN, in "Rose O' The River."

Dusk

The old clock ticked its solemn song,
The firelight fingers, weird and long,
Now pierced the dark with bold design,
Now with a golden thread spun fine
Wove patterns mid the veiling gloom.
The clock and fire sang to the room
In melody of warmth and cheer;
Deep dusk brought sweet contentment near,
The firelight fingers grew more long,
The old clock ticked its solemn song.

E. P. S.



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A Morning Gossip—Hamheung, Korea. From a Color Print (Woodcut) by Miss Elizabeth Keith

THE old German saying:

"Wenn Weiber aus einander gehen,
Dann bleiben sie noch lange stehen"

seems to hold good, whether applied to the women gossiping on the high steps in some little German town, who inspired the slogan, or to the women of distant Korea, a country which for upwards of four thousand years has effectually maintained its isolation from the rest of the progressive world. The Koreans worked out their own ends along their own particular lines, in natural science, in music and in teaching, many of the old methods still remaining. In this respect the Koreans and their present rulers, the Japanese, are as opposite as the poles.

There is a certain Mongolian cast of countenance in the humbler classes. These people offer an attractive subject to artists whose travels take them to this remote corner of the Far East. Among these Miss Elizabeth Keith occupies a niche of her own, and her gallery of Korean prints of Eastern architecture, scenes of festivals and everyday customs form as fascinating a collection from the ethnographical as from the artistic point of view.

The two women gossiping in our illustration are striking types. There they stand against the city wall passing the time of day and at the same time serving the artist as highly characteristic models. Does their conversation run similarly to that of their western sisters, or do their thoughts flit along paths of their own? Alas, we do not know. Have they been shopping or are they, more probably, bound for some open-air wash-house on the banks of a stream or pond?

The print accurately records the cut and pattern of the somewhat clumsy national dress. The woman on the left wears a skirt below which appear baggy white trousers caught in at the ankles. Over her white bodice she wears a short mauve jacket; the bundle under her left arm is blue like a barrister's bag, and her headgear is of blue, white and red stripes.

In her companion's dress figure other shades and colors, giving additional animation to the print, the effect of which is necessarily reduced in a black and white reproduction. The skirt and trousers are a tempered ochre, tied round the waist with paler ribbons of a similar shade, the ribbons hanging down in front are a brick red, the jacket a greenish blue with white cuffs, the elaborate cloth or shawl around her head a delicate blue, the band above the eyes is red, the large bowl on her head a rich brown, the clothes in it might be a faded tricolor. A sufficient variety of tones and colors to call for blocks and printings innumerable.

For the Valiant

Out of the cloud, then in,
So does the eve-star win
Its brightly solitary way
Upon the purple fringe of day.

Courage for those who dare
The badge of light to wear,
Strength, the well-calculated thrust,
The leveled lance of perfect trust.

WILL B. THOMPSON.

Discovering the Blue Grotto

It was then I discovered the Blue Grotto.

I was walking along slowly, somewhat bewildered by the flood of new impressions which all these sights brought to my mind, when I stopped short, gazing ahead incredulously. I could have sworn there was a great cathedral ahead—windows, and tall columns, and—yes, actually: light shining out of these windows! . . .

Going a little closer I sat on a shelf of coral and considered this extraordinary phenomenon.

All sorts of queer fish kept forcing themselves on my attention. They were unlike any species I had seen, the oddest shapes and the most startling combinations of colours—performing that baffling trick of altering to other combinations. They were as different as human beings: some slow-moving little fellows would plod up, halt, and stare at me with solemn round eyes; others would dart close, check for one glance, then double up and rush frantically off; others were cheeky, like boys hanging around till they could muster up enough courage to do a bit of mischief and run for it. Now and then a bigger fish would sail along, and at that all these small varieties would whisk out of sight, around corners or into holes. . . .

As I went forward again, it more than ever suggested a cathedral or castle. Yet these grotesque harlequin fish were darting in and out, weaving between the pillars of the structure. Above, there were pinnacles; and this unearthly light gleamed inside and shot from every window. . . .

It was about fifty feet down to the level of this "castle." I approached it, wondering about it just as much as ever. I seemed to be living a fairy tale; it no longer seemed extraordinary when I started to pick up some object between the coral and the abundant sea vegetation—and the thing moved in my hand. I had thought it a flower. I dropped it, however.

This castle formation was perhaps forty feet high; the topmost pinnacles were only ten feet below the surface. That same magical light shone through it and from it, strongest apparently just beneath the window openings. The fish passing in and out gave an impression of enchanted life and activity to the place.

There was a large doorway entrance. Watching my air-pipe carefully, I went through this.

Inside there was a great chamber with passages leading off from it. For a long time I hardly noticed the grotesque shapes of the formations along the wall: the amazing colour was all I could perceive.

Everything was blue. Not an ordinary blue, but a vivid, deep, startling color which embraced every blue from light azure to ultramarine. It was as though I looked through blue glasses. The water was blue, the irregular walls seemed to have been decorated in mysterious blues like nothing one had ever beheld; even my hands were blue. . . .

I began to understand about the lights I had seen shining from the windows, as I theught about this. It was the direct rays of the sun, penetrating into the Blue Grotto, which had caused that effect; and now I was seeing some of the spotlight transformations resulting from sunlight entering at different crevices and from changing angles.

Before my eyes the water and walls took on rainbow hues; the coral was red and pink and purple, a whole series of colours, each more beautiful than the last. The fish were undergoing a natural kind of camouflage: they glowed with similar changes, their stripes and blotches altered. That was an experience a man carried with him the rest of his days. . . .

When the boys helped me onto the platform, I was still dazed with the vision. My doubts and uncertainties were over.

I was going to be a pearl diver. The greatest pearl diver of the island world.—From "Pearl Diver. Adventuring Over and Under Southern Seas," by VICTOR BERGE and HENRY WYSHAM LANIER.

Irving's Place in American Literature

Although the direction of his work as a man of letters was largely determined by his early surroundings,—that is, by his birth in a land void of traditions, and into a society without much literary life, so that his intellectual food was of necessity a foreign literature that was at the moment becoming a little antiquated in the land of its birth, and his warm imagination was forced to revert to the past for that nourishment which his crude environment did not offer,—yet he was by nature a retrospective man. His face was set towards the past, not towards the future. He never caught the restlessness of this century, nor the prophetic light that shone in the faces of Coleridge, Shelley, and Keats; if he apprehended the stir of the new spirit he still, by mental affiliation, belonged rather to the age of Addison than to that of Macaulay. And his placid, retrospective, optimistic strain pleased a public that were excited and harrowed by the mocking and lamenting of Lord Byron, and, singularly enough, pleased even the great pessimist himself.

His writings induce to reflection, to quiet musing, to tenderness for tradition; they amuse, they entertain, they call a check to the feverishness of modern life; but they are rarely stimulating or suggestive. They are better adapted, it must be owned, to please the many than the critical few, who demand more incisive treatment and a deeper consideration of the problems of life. And it is very fortunate that a writer who can reach the great public and entertain it can also elevate and refine its tastes, set before it high ideas, instruct it agreeably, and all this in a style that belongs to the best literature. It is a safe model for young readers; and for young readers there is very little in the overwhelming flood of to-day that is comparable to Irving's books, and, especially, it seems to me, because they were not written for children.

Irving's position in American literature, or in that of the English tongue, will only be determined by the slow settling of opinion, which no critic can foretell, and the operation of which no criticism seems able to explain. I venture to believe, however, that the verdict will not be in accord with much of the present prevalent criticism. The service that he rendered to American letters no critic disputes; nor is there any question of our national indebtedness to him for investing a crude and new land with the enduring charms of romance and tradition.—From "Washington Irving," by CHARLES DUDLEY WARNER.

Emulating the Highest Excellence

WRITTEN FOR THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

THE standard of excellence which men hold in thought and try to emulate in life-practice contributes much toward their happiness and success, and may often have a far-reaching effect upon the moral or spiritual trend of the times. "I had rather excel others in the knowledge of what is excellent, than in the extension of my dominion and power," Alexander the Great once wrote to his former teacher, Aristotle, accredited as the most learned man of antiquity. Although he was the conqueror of Asia, Alexander's renown rests more upon what he did to make practical and general the accepted wisdom of his time.

In a more peaceful conquest than that of Alexander, Paul, the apostle to the Gentiles, dispensed the gospel of Christ Jesus throughout parts of the same region, and his epistles are marvels of literary excellence, spiritual insight, and a sympathetic understanding of human nature. In both words and works, as well as in his life-purpose, Paul earnestly desired to emulate the Christ-spirit which Jesus so fully manifested; and he was untiring in his efforts not only to spread the gospel, but to have it understood spiritually and applied in a practical manner. How grandly he rises to the sublime heights of Christian manhood when he says, "I press toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus"! And he urges all to "be thus minded." With this "high calling" ever before him, what wonderful things Paul accomplished for his own time; and with the Bible now translated into almost every known tongue, his words have come ringing down the centuries, calling for higher standards of excellence in every line of human endeavor.

Now, again, Christian Science is urging the followers of Christ Jesus to emulate him in all things. On page 148 of "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany," Mrs. Eddy writes, "Christianity is the summons of divine Love for man to be Christ-like—to emulate the words and the works of our great Master." Too long have men and women been satisfied to emulate only in part the words and works of the Master. The "summons of divine Love" has come to this age in the form of Christian Science, which calls for a full and complete demonstration of what Christ's Christianity should really mean to those who call themselves followers of the Christ; what it should really mean to Christian nations and peoples.

Christian Science is rousing humanity to look into its traditional theories regarding Christlikeness, and to ascertain for itself whether these theories are bringing forth today the mighty healing works of the Master, or even lending a spiritual meaning to the words which he uttered. Christlikeness means more than passive acceptance of the Christian religion; it requires that the human self shall be evangelized; it asks that the Christ-spirit shall be made manifest today in word and deed, in the manner in which it was presented to the world by the humble Nazarene. To be Christlike means that one should strive daily to emulate the highest spiritual qualities, and to be divinely inspired to do the Father's will. It means that one should seek to have that spiritual understanding of God and man which shall enable one to bring forth in demonstration such "signs following" as the Master found himself able to show when the multitudes laid their sick folk at his feet and he healed them.

One cannot emulate Jesus in everyday life without gaining some of the Christ-spirit which he so fully reflected. Strife, bickering, personal aggrandizement, and self-will do not accomplish the works the Master did, no matter how eloquent may be one's speech. In his letter to the Philippians, Paul particularly cautions against doing things "through strife or vainglory." He says, "Let this mind be in you, which was also in Christ Jesus;" and among the Christly qualities he emphasizes humility and lowliness of heart, which enable one to help others rather than to exalt oneself.

By studying the life and works of the Master one learns that it was divine Love which gave Jesus his unsurpassed power in healing the sick and the sinning, and in turning the thought of humanity toward the higher things of Spirit. By teaching his disciples to pray to the Father, to adore Him, and to seek His guidance and help, Jesus led them into communion with the Father and into an understanding of man's unity with God, whereby they might see the ever living Christ and learn how to follow him in deed and in truth. In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 37) Mrs. Eddy declares, "It is possible,—yea, it is the duty and privilege of every child, man, and woman,—to follow in some degree the example of the Master by the demonstration of Truth and Life, of health and holiness."

The Lute

To a lute of four strings
Earth sings.
Winter, summer, spring and fall,
That is all.

And her peg is the moon
Keeping all the strings in tune,
And the wind is her bow,
Swinging high, swinging low;
Summer, winter, fall, spring,
Ting-a-ling, ting-a-ling,
Lovely earth is never mute,
Every season is a string
Of her lute.
Winter, summer, spring, fall,
That is all.

—MARJORIE ALLEN SEIFFERT, in "The King With Three Faces and Other Poems."

Old Dutch Furniture

There was a certain solidity and ponderous character observable in most of the Dutch furniture It is characteristic of the people themselves and is noted in everything belonging to them. Their very ships had long, high-sounding names, The Angel Gabriel, The Van Rensselaer Arms, King David, Queen Esther, King Solomon, The Great Christopher, The Crowned Sea-Bears, and brought in their flat hulks fine goods from all quarters.

The dress of the portly Dutch vrouw was in unison with her cleanliness and love of thrift, for her gown—whether of cloth, or her very better-most one of silk—was cut short enough to well clear the ground, and showed her shoes with shining buckles, and her bright-coloured stockings, often clocked with her favorite flower, the tulip. The hair was drawn back from the brow, smoothed and flattened and covered with a cap which, among the wealthy, was bordered with Flanders lace, and in any case was fluted, plaited, and snowy white. . . .

It is not difficult to picture in the mind how these old Dutch houses looked when the living-room was made snug and warm of a winter's evening. At various places along the Hudson and on Long Island there are still standing some of these old, low-ceiled, wooden houses, with sloping roof and great chimney. The furniture was generally of oak (particularly if it had been brought from home) and carved. The most important objects in the room are the mantelpiece and the bed, the former of carved wood, its ornate character significant of the wealth of the owner, and its size seldom less than the height of the room. The bed was frequently built in the room, a sort of bunk, hung with curtains often of bright chintz, though, judging from the inventories, "purple calico" curtains were immensely popular, just as this same fabric is beloved today by the pretty maid-servants one sees tripping through the quaint old streets of Holland. There were stools; not many chairs; tables, one or two; each with its bright carpet or cover; racks on the wall for what delft the mistress had; and below it the treasured spoons. In the great kas, which took up a large portion of the room, was the linen, covers for tables, side-tables, shelves, etc., and all the napkins and choice belongings of the housewife. If this kas was carved oak it sometimes stood on a frame; sometimes it had ponderous locks. If it was painted or inlaid wood it might reach nearly to the floor, and then stand upon large ball feet. Some of these kas were so large and heavy that it was impossible to move them, and there is the record of one virouw who upon moving from Flatbush was obliged to abandon hers, leaving it behind her and selling it for twenty-five pounds.—N. HUDSON MOORE, in "The Old Furniture Book."

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HEAVY TONE PREVAILS IN STOCK MARKET

Prices Show Small Resistance to Pressure and Losses Are Substantial

NEW YORK (AP)—Wall Street's disappointment over business conditions again was expressed in terms of a declining stock market today. Offerings from professional shorts increased slightly in comparison with Saturday, and the absence of important support brought in some liquidation of pool holdings, but trading lagged well behind the pace set last Friday.

Unsettlement in the wheat market and the softness of prices on some of the large European exchanges, together with the absence of fresh statistics on the state of trade, turned the market definitely over after the opening, although rallying tendencies appeared shortly after publication of Secretary Lamont's statement on business. A few prominent stocks, including U. S. Steel, reacted to new lows for the movement. As was the case last week, pressure was especially insistent against the utilities and steels.

The mild early afternoon firming of prices was short lived, and the market ran into renewed selling in the last hour, when U. S. Steel broke under 161, a new low on the reaction, for a loss of more than three points.

Other issues down three or more included American Telephone, Johns-Manville, North American, American Power & Light, du Pont, International Telephone and Columbian Carbon.

International Harvester lost more than four points to a new low in a renewed drive against the farm implement shares, and J. I. Case dropped six. Losses in the neighborhood of three points appeared in American Can and Westinghouse among others.

The close was weak. Sales approximated 2,750,000 shares.

Had Expected Rally

Failure of the market to make an appreciable recovery last Saturday caused considerable discouragement in circles which had been hoping for a technical rally of some proportions, based on the assumption that the short interest had been well extended since the current decline started from the post-June price peak around Sept. 10.

Although real liquidation was relatively light in the decline late last week, some traders held to the opinion that a sizable volume of stock was waiting sale should the market make and maintain an advance behind the highs of late summer.

Secretary Lamont's statement on business called attention to some favorable aspects of the current situation. The head of the Commerce Department said the Government's indices on business showed that the market decline had ceased and that there were "some distinctly encouraging features," including the gain in August exports Preliminary figures on retail trade, he said, indicated a gain larger than is usual at this season. Mr. Lamont also confirmed reports that large industries were making commitments in raw materials.

Scattering announcements from the steel centers revealed that that industry was at least holding its own as the new week opened. Operations in the Youngstown area remain unchanged. Republic Steel reported a 17 per cent increase in orders for the first three weeks of September over the corresponding August interval. One U. S. Steel subsidiary was said to be operating at the best ratio in 10 years, while Otis Steel is stepping up its sheet and strip production.

Money was easy and plentiful. Call funds renewed at 2 per cent.

German Bonds Lower

Heavy selling of German International 5½s was resumed in the bond market today, to depress the issue to a new low since it was offered last spring. The bonds were offered at 90, and on the day's movement sold about 10 points under that figure.

The decline of the German International Loan bonds, which was accompanied by losses in other German municipal and industrial issues, set in last week following the unexpected result of the elections.

By comparison, the 7 per cent Dawes issue of 1924 held fairly steady. Announcement was made today of the drawing of $3,703,100 of the bonds for redemption on Oct. 15, at 105. The issue has been celling around 104.

There were weak spots elsewhere, German Central Agricultural Bank obligations seeking lower ground, some sagging a point or more, and a few to new 1930 lows. The foreign list generally moved narrowly.

In the domestic section, strength of railroad issues was the feature. Chicago & Erie first 5s, New York Ontario & Western general 4s and Montana Central first 6s were buoyant. A strong demand developed for Western Maryland bonds both the 5½s and the 4s reaching new 1930 peaks.

Most of the legal issues moved quietly. Great Northern 7s, and Union Pacific 4s advanced.

U. S. Governments were steady, trading centering in Liberty bonds.

New offerings included the $8,279,000 4½ per cent issue of the Public Service Company of New Hampshire, and $3,884,000 4½s of the City of Jersey City, N. J.

WHEAT PRICES AT CHICAGO RECEDE

CHICAGO (AP)—With a thorough investigation scheduled to begin into alleged sabotage methods of Russian Government grain dealings here, wheat values averaged lower early today. The main immediate market factors were reports of rain in Argentina, where absence of moisture has been arousing apprehension over prospective crop damage. Nearly 2,000,000 bushels increase in the amount of wheat on ocean passage was also noted.

Starting unchanged to ⅝c off, wheat afterward rallied, but then sagged all around to well below Saturday's finish. Corn started ⅛ to ⅜c down, and subsequently held near to the initial range.

Opening prices were: Wheat, September, 80⅜c; December, 85@⅛c; March, 88@⅛c; May, 91¼@⅛c. Corn, September, 89¼@⅛c; December, 84⅛@¼c; March, 86@¼c; May, 87⅞@88c. Oats, December, 39⅛@40c; May, 42⅞@43c.

Wheat closed excited ¼ to ⅝c a bushel lower than Saturday's finish. Corn closed ⅞ to 1⅛c down, oats ⅝ to 1⅛c off, and provisions unchanged to a setback of 12c.

STOCK EXCHANGE SEAT SALE

NEW YORK—Arrangements have been made for the sale of a New York Stock Exchange seat for $300,000, off $1000 from the previous sale.

MONDAY'S TRANSACTIONS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

Closing Prices

1930 High	1930 Low	Div. In $		Sales	High	Low	Last Sept. 22	Last Sept. 20
43½	21		Abitibi	100	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛	31⅛
68½	64½	.6	Abitibi pf	100	66½	64½	64½	64½
63	16	1¼	Airway El	300	16¼	15¾	15¾	16¼
73⅜	21⅞	1.60	Adams Ex	600	26⅞	24⅝	25	29
38⅝	29¾	1½	*Addressograph	100	31½	31½	31½	..
41¼	15⅞	..	Adv-Rup pf	200	25	23	23	..
156⅝	103¼	.3†	Air Reduc	7300	117⅝	114⅛	115½	116⅛
2½	1	..	Ajax Rub	100	1	1	1	1
9⅛	4½	..	Alaska Jun	1900	5½	5	5	5⅝
72	40½	1.80	Allegh Sil	100	50	50	50	50
35½	18	..	Allegh Sil	1700	20¼	19⅝	19¾	20½
107½	87	.8†	Allegh pf ww	200	94	94	94	..
96¼	87⅞	8½	Allegh pf xw	100	88½	88½	85½	..
99⅝	80	8½	Allegh pf x6	100	91½	91½	91½	..
343	233	.6†	Allied Chem	2400	283	284	285	285
68	48⅛	2	Allis-Chal	6500	53⅜	50½	50½	52
43¾	24	3	AL Port Cem	800	24⅝	24⅜	24⅝	..
3⅛	2¾	..	Amal Lea	200	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
31½	18	.2	Amerada	400	23⅝	22¼	23½	..
109⅜	3⅝	..	Am Ag Ch	2400	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
41¾	23	..	Am Ag Ch pf	200	35¼	33½	33½	36
97⅜	68	2	Am Bank N	100	78	78	78	..
85½	27	..	Am Beech	300	28¾	26	26	..
54⅝	41⅜	2.40	Am Brake	300	43¾	43¾	43¾	..
21¾	8⅝	..	Am Br Bov	1400	13½	17¼	17¼	17⅞
80¾	60½	.7	Am Br Bv pf	110	76¼	76¼	76¼	..
156½	108¾	.4†	Am Can	18100	123¾	119⅝	120¼	123¼
82½	42	.6	Am Car & F	500	48⅛	45½	45½	48⅝
96⅜	39	.3	Am Chain	300	53¾	53¾	53¾	53¾
51¾	36⅜	.3†	Am Chicle	400	42½	42	43	41½
33	9¼	..	Am Com Ale	900	15¾	15	15	15
30⅛	15	.1	Am En Til	300	15⅞	15⅜	15⅜	..
59½	33⅛	..	Am European	300	38⅛	37	38	38⅛
13	9¼	..	Am & FP	200	10	10	10	10
101¾	56¼	..	Am & FP pf	27700	66	61	61½	67¾
101	95	.6	Am & FP 6	310	99	98⅛	98⅝	..
111½	106¼	.7	Am & FP 7	500	109	109	109	..
100¾	92½	..	Am & FP 2pf	400	97⅜	97½	97½	98¼
33⅝	13⅛	.3	Am Hawaii	400	13½	13⅛	13⅛	..
87½	78	.6	Am Ice pf	300	84	83¾	83½	..
55⅝	28¾	.3†	Am Int Corp	3800	34⅛	33	33⅛	34½
35	15	..	Am La Fr pf	140	15	15	15	..
105	39	.4	Am Loco	300	39½	39½	39½	39½
118½	90	.7	Am Loco pf	100	90⅜	90⅜	90⅜	90¼
14½	6	..	Am Mach Met	400	7½	7½	7½	..
51½	28¼	1½	Am Metals	1900	28½	28	28	28¼
75	65	.7	Am aNt O pf	20	74	74	74	75
119⅜	72	.1†	Am Pw&Lt	3400	73½	74⅛	74⅛	78½
107	99	.6	Am P&L 6	300	105⅝	103	105⅝	106
39¾	23⅜	1½	Am Radiat	5100	25⅝	24⅜	24⅞	25⅛
145	126¼	.7	Am Radiat pf	100	142	142	142	142
100⅝	43½	.3†	Am Roll Mill	4800	47	45⅝	46	46⅝
67⅜	52½	.5	Am Saf Raz	400	64⅜	64	64	65
103⅜	101	.6	Am Smelt 2pf	300	103	102⅞	103	103
79½	53	.4	Am Smelt	2300	64⅛	63	64	65
141	133⅛	.7	Am Smelt pf	100	139	139	139	..
22¼	9⅝	..	Am Solvent	100	7	7	7	..
52¼	35½	.3	Am Stl Fnd	1300	37	36⅛	36⅛	..
55½	42	.2†	Am Stores	100	47⅛	47⅛	47½	..
69⅞	47	.5	Am Sugar	200	50½	50⅜	50⅜	..
110	103¾	.7	Am Sugar pf	400	105	105	105	105
274½	200⅛	.9	Am Tel&T	13200	211⅜	207¼	208	211⅜
141¾	113	.8	Am Type	400	121¼	120½	120½	..
124⅜	78⅛	.7†	Am Wat W	12600	94½	91⅛	9-⅝	94¾
106½	49½	.6	Am Wat W 6	200	106¼	106¾	106¾	..
11⅞	7	..	Am Wool	2000	11	11	11	11⅞
44⅞	19¾	..	Am Wool pf	630	27⅛	27⅛	27½	..
46¾	29½	.4	Am Writ pf	100	34	34	34	..
17⅞	6½	..	Am Zinc	200	8½	8½	8½	9
52⅜	25⅛	1½	Anac Wire	100	25½	25½	25½	..
81½	44⅛	3½	Anaconda	4400	34⅝	33	33⅜	45
51⅜	34⅞	2.40	Anchor Cap	100	38⅜	38⅜	38⅜	..
29¼	19½	.2	Arch Dan	300	21½	20¾	20¾	..
8¼	4⅜	..	Arm Ill A	600	5	4⅞	4⅞	..
4⅜	2⅝	..	Arm Ill B	700	3½	2⅞	2⅞	..
13⅜	5	..	Arnold Cons	100	8	8	8	8
48⅛	31½	.4	Asso Apparel	400	32⅞	32	32	..
50½	28	2½	Asso Dry G	300	33½	33½	33½	..
242½	194	.10	Atchison	400	218	216¼	216¼	..
108⅛	102⅜	.5	Atchison pf	500	107¾	107¾	107¾	107¾
51⅜	30½	.1†	Atl Refin	1200	35	31⅞	31⅞	33½
106	62	.4†	Atlas Pwd	100	70	70	70	..
37	25¼	.1†	Atlas Stores	700	29⅞	28½	28¾	29¾
4	4	..	Atlas Tack	100	4	..	..	..
263¾	91	.4†	Auburn Auto	3200	115	108⅜	109	115
7	3½	..	Austin N	700	3½	3½	3¾	..
10⅜	2	..	Auto Sales	200	2¾	2¾	2¾	..
67⅝	27	.3	Auto Strop A	900	73⅜	71⅞	72⅞	73½
9⅞	4¾	..	Aviation	700	5½	5½	5½	5½

—B—

38	19¾	1¾	Baldwin	800	31¾	30½	30½	31½
116	104½	.7	Baldwin pf	250	112	110	112	110
122¾	96¼	.7	Balt & O	1200	99⅞	97⅞	99½	99½
116¼	109	.7	Bangor&A pf	50	112½	112½	112½	..
2⅛	2⅜	..	Barnet	400	2⅜	2⅛	2⅛	..
34	20½	.2	Barnsdall A	1400	21⅝	21¼	21¼	21¾
92	67½	.4	Beatrice	700	81	81	83	83
109	101¼	.7	Beatrice pf	200	109¼	109	109	109
6¾	2½	..	Beldine H	100	4	4	4	..
85½	78	5.40	Belg NR ppf	200	78	78	78	..
57½	27⅝	.2	Bendix	500	30¾	28½	28½	30
56½	31⅛	.2	Best & Co	2100	40¾	40⅛	40⅛	40⅝
110¼	75	.6	Beth Steel	12800	45¾	43⅛	43⅝	46½
134	122½	.7	Beth Steel pf	400	129¼	128⅝	128⅝	..
79⅜	17½	..	Bloomfdale	70	27½	26	26	..
69	24	1½	Bohn Alum	300	28½	27	27	..
78	70	.4†	Bon Ami A	100	70	70	70	71
90¾	60½	.3†	Borden	3800	76⅝	74⅜	74⅜	76¼
59½	23⅝	.3	Borg Warner	700	26¾	26	26	27½
112	79	..	Boston & Me	500	79	79	79	..
25⅜	13½	..	Briggs	3900	18⅜	17⅞	17⅞	18⅞
22½	12½	..	Brockway	4100	18¼	17¾	18¼	17⅞
78¾	58¾	.4	Bklyn Man T	6700	71¾	69⅝	70	70⅝
94	84⅞	.6	Bklyn Man pf	300	92	92	92	..
66½	53	.4	Bklyn-Qu'n pf	100	62	62	62	..
178¼	115	.5	Bklyn Un G	400	125	123	123	129
42	37½	.3	Brown Shoe	200	38¼	38	38	..
30⅝	13¼	.3	Bruns Balke	400	16	15½	15⅝	..
33⅜	8⅝	..	Bruns Term	100	9½	9½	9½	9¾
31⅞	19¼	.1	Bucyrus	300	22	20¾	20¾	..
117	107¾	.7	Bucyrus pf	20	115½	115½	115½	..
68	55	.7	Budd Mfg pf	40	54	54	54	..
16⅜	7¾	.1	Budd Mfg	100	8	8	8	8½
14⅝	8¼	..	Budd Wheel	1900	13⅜	10	10	10½
74	20½	..	Bullard	1200	27½	25¾	25⅞	29¼
43	26⅜	.3	Bulova Watch	200	27	27	27	..
35	15¼	..	Burns Br B	100	22¼	22¼	22½	..
51⅞	29¼	..	Burroughs	1300	33	31⅞	31⅞	33
4¼	2⅛	.50	Butte Cop	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	..
29¾	13½	..	Butterick	100	16	16	16	..
112⅜	60½	..	Byers	2000	69⅞	65⅝	65¾	70⅛

—C—

77½	60¼	.4	Calif Pack	100	62	62	62	61¼
6½	⅞	..	Callahan	400	1	1	1	1
89⅞	47⅜	..	Calu & Ariz	200	48½	48½	48½	48½
33⅜	12⅜	..	Calu & Hecla	200	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	12⅞
75⅜	56	..	Canada Dry	700	63	60½	60½	..
226¾	165¾	.10	Can Pac	900	184½	180½	180½	185
52¼	40⅞	..	Cana Pac N wi	2300	46	45¼	45¼	46⅜
34¼	20	1.60	Cannon Mills	400	21	20⅞	21⅛	21
28⅜	8	..	Capital Adm	100	18	19	19	..
382¾	150	.6	Case Thresh	2500	166⅜	157	157	165
79¾	53	.3	Caterpillar	200	54	53¾	53¾	55
60	9	..	Celotex	700	12½	12	12	12⅝
20	12⅛	..	Celaneze Corp	100	13½	13½	13½	..
65⅝	40⅛	.6	Cerro de P	300	42	43	43	..
15⅞	5½	..	Cert-Teed	200	6¼	6¼	6¼	..
67⅛	19⅝	4.20	Checker Cab	100	31¼	28⅝	28⅝	31
83½	5⅜	.3	Ches Corp	200	60½	60	60	61
82¾	42.50	.50	Ches & Ohio	400	46⅞	46¼	46¼	47½
10⅝	2½	..	Chi & Alt pf	100	3⅜	2⅝	2⅝	2¾
17¾	8½	..	Chi Gt West	400	9¼	9	9	..
52⅜	27	..	Chi Gt W pf	200	34	33½	33½	33
26⅜	9½	..	Chi M&StP	200	14	13¾	13¾	13¾
89⅞	65⅝	.5	Chi & NW	700	69¾	64¼	64¼	65⅝
37	11⅛	..	Chi Pneu	100	17	17	17	18⅝
55⅞	41¼	3½	Chi Pneu pf	100	44	44	44	..
125½	90	.9	Chi RI	100	94	93⅝	93⅝	93½
67⅝	40	2.40	Childs	100	50	49½	49¼	..
43	24	.3	Chrysler	1400	26½	25¾	25⅞	26¼
49	38	3.60†	City Ice	100	39½	39½	39	⅛
98¾	81	6½	City Ice pf	20	83	83	83	83
13⅞	5½	.2	City Stores	100	8	8	8	..
20⅜	12¼	.4	Col Beacon Oil	200	14	14	14	14
191⅜	133¼	.4	Coca Cola	100	183	181⅛	181⅝	183½
64½	50	2½	Col Palm	200	57⅞	57½	57½	..
35⅝	14⅜	..	Collins&A	300	19	18½	18½	20
77	36⅛	..	Colo F&I	300	46	43	43¼	47¾
80	68¾	.4	Colo Gs 1pf	30	77⅜	77¾	77¾	..
87	55	.3†	Colum Gas	10500	62½	60	60⅜	62¼
199	103	.5†	Col Carbon	1300	121½	118¼	119¾	122¾
37⅜	12⅝	.28	Col Graph	5900	15⅞	14½	14⅞	16¼
40⅝	23⅞	.3	Com Cred	200	24¾	24½	24¾	..
95½	76¼	6½	Com Cr 1pf	13000	94	94	94	..
26½	17¼	1¾	Com Cred pf	10	25	25	25	..
27½	22	.2	Com Cr pf B	100	25½	25½	25½	..
55	28⅛	1.60†	Com Inv Tr	100	33½	32¾	33¼	34
102½	89	6½	Com I 6½%	300	102½	102	102	..
23¼	4	..	Com Inv war	100	6½	5⅞	6½	6
38	20¼	..	Com Sol	9400	25	23⅝	23¾	25½
20¼	12⅝	.60	Comwlth Sc	13500	13½	12⅞	12⅞	13⅜
104¾	99	.6	Comwlth Sc pf	100	102½	102½	102½	102⅞
19⅜	10½	..	Congoleum	300	11	10⅜	10⅜	10⅞
27⅜	15⅞	.2	Con Film	500	18	17⅜	17⅜	17¾
38½	20	.2	Con Film pf	100	30½	29⅝	29⅝	..
136⅝	96⅜	.4	Con Gas	10000	107⅛	103¾	104⅞	106
105	99½	.5	Con Gas pf	400	104⅞	104¾	104¾	..
62	49	.6	Con Ry C pf	400	48	48	48	..
2	¾	..	Con Textile	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
22½	11⅝	1.20	Container A	300	16½	16⅛	16⅛	17
8½	3¾	..	Container B	400	5	4¾	4¾	4¾
52½	18¼	..	Cont Bak A	1200	28½	27½	27½	29
4	1⅝	..	Cont Bak B	400	4	3⅝	3⅝	..
94⅞	66¼	.8	Cont Bak pf	200	78¼	78	78	..
71⅝	50	2½	Cont Can	800	56	55	55½	57¼
37⅞	14¾	.1	Cont Dia Fib	800	14⅜	13½	13½	14⅞
77⅞	30	.2	Cont Ins	1400	56½	55½	55½	57
8¼	3½	..	Cont oMtors	100	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅝
20½	18¼	..	Cont Oil	2500	18½	18½	18½	18¼
40⅞	16½	.1	Cont Shares	1600	17⅞	17⅝	17⅞	17⅞
111⅝	83⅛	.3†	Corn Prod	1100	88⅝	87	87	88
33	15½	..	Coty	3200	16½	15⅝	16	16¼
35⅝	25½	.2†	Cream of Wh	300	31⅛	31	31	..
19⅛	11⅜	.1	Crown Zell	100	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	..
93⅝	70½	.5†	Crucible	200	73½	71	71	..
117	104	.7	Crucible pf	40	114¼	114¼	114¼	..
7	2	..	Cuba Cane Prod	400	2	2	2	..
19½	8	..	Cuba Co	300	11	10	11	11
66	38⅛	..	Cudahy	200	43	43	43	43½
126½	105¼	.6	Curtis Pub	100	114	114	114	..
121⅜	114⅞	.7	Curtis P pf	400	119¼	119¼	119¼	..
14⅜	5⅝	..	Curtiss Wr	21100	6⅜	5⅝	5⅝	6¼
14⅝	7⅞	..	Curtiss Wr A	1000	8¼	7⅞	7⅞	8⅛
80½	55	3½†	Cutler	100	60	60	60	..

—D—

43⅜	24⅜	..	Davison	200	25½	25	25	25¼
181	146	.9	Del & Hud	200	163	160	163	..
153	110¼	.6†	Del Lac&W	500	113¾	113½	113½	..
256¾	155⅝	.8	Dc Edison	200	208	207½	207½	..
56	26	.3	Dom Stores	200	19	18½	18½	..
123⅜	21¾	1.50	Devoe & R A	200	23⅜	21½	22¾	24⅜
255½	139	.8	Diamond M	400	230	210	210	231
145¼	95⅜	.4†	Dupont	7300	116⅜	112⅜	113½	116½
121	114½	.6	Dupont deb	100	121⅜	121⅛	121⅜	121¾
19	14½	.3	Duplan Silk	200	18	18	18	..
106	97	.8	Duplan S pf	20	106	106	106	106
104¾	100	.5*	Duquesne pf	100	104	104	104	..

—E—

255¼	175¾	.5†	East Kodak	1900	208¾	204¾	104¾	107¼
37¼	19½	.3	Edison Axle	200	22½	22⅛	22½	22½
114⅝	55⅞	.6	Elec Auto Lt	1400	66⅛	60	60½	61½
6¾	3¼	..	Elec Bond	1000	4	4	4	..
103¾	49¼	4.20	Elec P&L	30000	69⅛	65½	63⅛	69⅝
112	106	.7	Elec P&L pf	100	109½	109½	109½	..
79¼	61⅝	.5	Elec Sto Bat	200	64	63	63	..
7⅝	3¼	..	Emer-Br A	500	3¼	3¼	3¼	..
50⅝	33⅝	2½	Equit Bldg	800	45	45	45	45
63⅜	35⅛	..	Erie	1100	40	39	40	..
43⅝	9⅛	4	Eureka Vac	100	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	11½

—F—

38	25½	..	Fed Dept St	100	27	26½	26½	..
26⅛	23	.3	Fed Screw W	100	31	31	21	22
43	30	2.40	Fed Wat Svc	200	33½	33	33	33⅝
89⅜	66	2.60	Fidelity Ins	200	68	64½	64½	68¼
100¼	62	6½	Filene pf	100	97½	97½	97½	..
33¼	19¼	1.60	Firestone	2400	20½	19	19	20½
87½	69	6	Firestone pf	200	700	69½	69⅝	..
5½	1½	..	Fisk Rubber	1000	1¾	1⅝	1⅝	1¾
21	8	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	300	8½	8	8	..
31	6½	..	Fisk 1pf ctf	100	6¾	6¾	6¾	..
104½	60½	..	Foster & Wh	4200	87	82⅜	82⅜	88
50	20½	..	Fourth Nat In	400	32⅜	32½	32½	33
87⅜	18¼	4	Fox A	2000	47⅞	45½	45½	47⅜
58½	37	.4†	Freeport Tx	1000	45½	44½	44⅝	45⅜

—G—

11¾	5¼	..	Gabriel A	200	5¾	5½	5½	..
7¾	3	..	Gardner M	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	..
104⅛	39½	..	Gen Am Inv	200	43⅞	43⅛	43⅛	43⅞
68½	34½	.2	Gen A I pf ww	100	64¼	64¼	64¼	..
111⅞	73¼	.4†	Gen Am Tk	300	84	83½	83½	86
71⅜	38¾	.4	Gen Asphalt	300	41⅜	40½	40½	..
80½	14¼	.1	Gen Bronze	400	20⅛	19¾	20	20⅝
74¾	72¾	.4	Gen Cable A	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	..
98⅝	60½	1.80	Gen Elec	44000	60⅝	58⅞	59⅛	60⅝
12	11⅜	.60	Gen Elec sp	400	11⅜	11⅛	11⅜	12
61⅛	46⅛	.3	Gen Foods	4300	58⅜	56½	56½	57
111⅝	78	.90	Gen G&E A	1800	81¼	80⅜	81⅛	91¼
111⅞	106	.7	Gen G&E 7%	10	106	106	106	106
89⅜	48⅛	3†	Gen Mills	400	47½	47½	47½	47⅝
100⅞	93⅝	.5	Gen Mot pf	100	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝	100⅝
84⅜	37½	3½	Gen Motors	39800	43	41⅜	41¾	43⅛
44⅜	34½	2.62	Gen Ital Ed	100	35¼	35½	35¼	..
53⅞	30⅛	.6a	Gen Pub Svc	300	33¼	33	33	33⅞
41⅞	24	.4	Gen O Ad A	100	26⅛	26⅛	26½	26⅛
51¼	27	..	Geo Theatre	3700	31	30	31	32
106⅞	72¼	.6	Gen Ry Sig	400	77½	77	77	..
109⅛	104⅜	..	Gen Realty	1300	10⅜	9⅛	9⅛	10⅛
100	79¾	.6	Gen Realty pf ww	200	80	80	80	..
90	65¼	.4†	Gen Refrac	200	74½	72½	73½	74¼
106⅛	5858	.5†	Gillette	7400	68⅜	64	64⅛	65
20⅞	10	..	Gimbel Br	200	11¾	11	11	..
30	14⅝	.2	Glidden	100	18¼	16¼	16½	16

STEEL TRADE MAINTAINING FIRM PRICES

Users Buy Farther Ahead—Major Lines Quiet—Pig Iron Sales Improve

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—One must now look for improved buying of steel among the minor consumers rather than in major lines.

Better orders are coming from such classes of steel consumers as barrel makers, radio receiving-set makers and manufacturers of office equipment, such as filing cabinets, desks, water coolers and adding machines, also makers of farm tools.

Sales of fabricated structural steel for a recent week were only 25,000 tons, though the number of new inquiries came back to the normal 12 of the 1000-ton size or better. Automobile production for the year in the United States and Canada will probably be the lowest since 1927, the estimate for 1930 being 3,800,000 cars and trucks.

Automobile production over the rest of the year is expected to fall rather than increase. The railroads are still slow in beginning their usual fall purchasing movement. The Illinois Central has withdrawn an inquiry for 2300 freight cars, which had been pending since winter.

Stiffer Price Attitude

The price situation is steadier. It is the first week in a long time during which no price revision downward was announced. Evidences of a stiffer price attitude are noticed.

Some companies have passed the word to salesmen that no further price concessions are to be allowed. Makers of steel plates in the East have raised minimum quotations to 1.70c a pound, Coatesville, Pa.

At the same time, it becomes evident that no clean-cut price advances for fourth-quarter shipment will materialize, and steel makers will be satisfied to merely hold their prices very firm which had prevailed over the third quarter. Third-quarter earnings' statements of the steel companies will be none too favorable since prices during the period were at the lowest level in many years and volume of business was also at a low ebb.

One of the most conspicuous lines of improvement has been pig iron at New York. During the week there were 15,000 tons of accumulated inquiries following sales the preceding week of 11,000 tons, the best business in several months. The largest single inquiry in the East involves nearly 4000 tons for several plants of the General Electric Company, much of which is to be shipped over the first half of the year.

Consumers' Stocks Low

In fact throughout the steel industry the tendency is to buy for delivery further ahead, showing confidence in the future and implying the belief that prices are at bottom. Steel scrap prices show no change following a series of advances in late August. Scrap continue scarce, and it would take but little improvement in demand to set prices going higher again.

Steel rail inquiry is in merest dribbles of tonnages, instead of the thousands of tons familiar for this season. The largest new rail inquiry involves 15,000 tons for the Pere Marquette. The Chesapeake & Ohio is in the market for 8000 tons of track fastenings.

Steel operations are unchanged at 58 per cent of capacity. Though steel ingot production increased 5½ per cent in daily rate during August, the outlook is for a less gain during September. Stocks of steel in hands of consumers are very low, and it will not take much improvement to cause a revival of buying.

Sales of steel sheets by the independent manufacturers in August were at the rate of 41.6 per cent of capacity, contrasted with output of 48.6 per cent and shipments of 57.5 per cent.

New Uses for Steel

Iron sellers in the New York district are much encouraged. Considerable inquiry comes from New England. Thus the Eastern Malleable Iron Company wants 2500 tons of malleable iron, while the Universal Winding Company, Providence, asks for 1100 tons of the higher silicon iron. Pig iron prices are unchanged, or $16 at Buffalo and $18 to $19 in eastern Pennsylvania.

New uses for steel bob up every year. Just now it is the miniature golf course which have afforded a considerable outlet. Steel pipe in particular is in demand for edging fairways, and for light standards. In some cases steel fencing is used. Where the courses are housed over for protection from weather sheet steel roofing is employed.

Those steel companies are doing the best who make the newer forms of alloy and stainless steels. In such steels the capacity of the industry has not been overextended. One such company has just declared another extra dividend, the third so far this year. The new dome of the Chrysler Building in New York is a striking advertisement for such steels.

Nonferrous Markets

The decline in copper prices was the feature of the metal markets. Copper quotations have made history during the last week. When metal said at 10½c in the domestic market during the week, the price had become the lowest since 1898. The lowest price on record was 9c in 1894; the highest was 55c in 1864, or during the Civil War. The export price was reduced to 10.80c on Friday, which compares with 24¾c a pound named on March 23, 1929.

On Friday export copper sales were nearly 2000 tons, the best for a day in several weeks. Germany bought over 1300 tons that day. Domestic buying has been light. American consumers are already bidding 10c a pound for 1931 delivery, but so far producers have not accepted this price.

Tin prices have been sagging slowly, reaching 29¾c a pound on Friday. Lead has been quiet and steady at 5.50c a pound, New York. Zinc is steady but quiet at 4.25c, East St. Louis.

AMERICAN DEPARTMENT STORES

American Department Stores Corporation reports sales for August, 1930, of $639,171, compared with $760,432 for the like month last year, a decline of 16.5 per cent. Sales from Jan. 1 to Aug. 30, 1930, were $6,130,695, compared with $6,433,331 for the corresponding period in 1929, a decrease of 4.7 per cent.

LONDON QUOTATIONS

LONDON (4th)—Consols for money today were 55. De Beers was 7⅛. Rand Mines 3. Bar silver was 17d an ounce. Money was 1½ per cent. Discount rates on short bills and three months were 3⅛ per cent.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 3:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	101	101
Adams Ex 4s	91	91
Alleghany 5s '44	99⅝	99⅝
Alleghany 5s '49	98¾	98¾
Am Ag Chm 7½s '41	104½	104½
Am For Pow 5s	89¾	89¾
Am I G Chem 5½s ct '49	106½	106
Am Inter 5½s cv '49	99½	99½
Am Nat Gas 6½s '45	78¾	77½
Am Smelting 5s '47	103	103
Am T&T 4½s cv '39	160	160
Am T&T col 5s '46	109¾	109½
Am T&T 5s '65	107½	107½
Am T&T 5s '66	107	107
Am T&T 5s '75	109½	109½
Am T&T 4½s '43	94½	94½
Am T&T 5s '50	96¾	96¾
Anglo-Chile 7s '43	99	99
Armour & Co 4½s '39	93¾	93¾
Associated Oil 6s '37	103½	103½
Ateh T&SF adj 4s '95 sta	93¾	93
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	97½	97½
Atlanta & Dan 5s 4s '48	52	52
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	94½	94½
B&O 1st 4s '48	96¾	96¾
B&O 4s PLE&WV div '41	98¼	98¼
Cen Pacific 5s '60	105½	105¾
Cen Steel 8s '41	120	120
Certainteed 5½s rets '48	46½	46½
Ches Corp 5s '47 rets	101	101
Ches & O 4½s B	101	101
Chi M StP&Pac adj 2000	53¼	53½
Chi M StP&Pac 5s '75	88¼	88¼
Chi & NW rfg 5s 2037	100	100
Chi RI&P 4s '34	99	99
Chi RI&P 4½s A	97½	97½
Chi Un Sta 4½s A '63	102¾	102¾
Chi Un Sta 5s ct '44	105	105
Chi & W Indiana 4s '52	92½	93¾
Chile Copper 5s '47	96⅛	96
Childs 5s	91¾	91⅝
Cin Gas & Elec 4s '58 A	92½	92¼
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	104¾	104⅝
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	110	110
Colo & So rfg 5½s '35	101¼	101¼
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	97	97
Con Inv Trust 6s '48	100¾	100¾
Con Gas 5½s '45	106¾	106⅝
Container Corp 5s ct '43	73	73
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '42	101¼	101
Crown Zel 6s ww	97⅛	97⅛
Cuba Cane Sug Prod deb	15½	15⅛
Cuba RR 1st 5s '52	70⅛	70⅛
Cuba RR rfg 7½s '36	72	72
Den & Rio G con 4s '36	98¾	98¾
Den & Rio G W 5s '55	86	86¾
Dodge Bros 6½ 6s '40	94¾	94¾
Erie gen lien 4s	84¼	84
Fla East Coast 5s '74	45½	45½
Gal Hous & Hend 5s '33	100¾	100¾
Gen Baking 5½s	99	99
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	103⅞	103⅞
Gen Steel Cast 5½ '49	103½	103½
Gen Theater 6s	83⅞	83⅞
Geo 5½s	100	100
Goodrich 1st 5½s 'A'	106¾	106½
Goodyear 5s '57	92¼	92
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '54	112¾	112¾
Great Northern 4½s "77 A	99⅝	99⅞
Great Northern 7s '36 A	113	113¾
Ind Limestone 6s '46	71⅞	71⅞
Inland Steeel 4½s '78	98¼	98¼
Inter Match Corp 5s rets '47	101¼	101
Inter Rap Tran rrfg 5s '66	74	74
Inter Rap Tran 5s sta '66	74¼	74
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	58	57½
Int & G Nor 6s '62	103½	103½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	105¼	104⅝
Int Tel & Tel 5s	96¼	96⅛
Ken City Ft&Mem 4s '36	97¾	97¾
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s	95¾	95¾
Kings Co El 4s '49 sta	88½	88½
L'Autaro 6s '54	77¼	76½
Lehigh Val con 4s 2003	93¼	93⅛
Loew's Inc 6s '41 ex-war	100½	100⅛
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	105	105
McCormick (Edith R) 6s '34	103¼	103¼
Mo K & T 4s 1st 5s A	101¼	101¼
Mo K & T 2d 5s A '62	104½	104½
Mo Pac gen 4s '75	82½	82
Mo Pac rfg 5s A '65	102½	102½
Mo Pac 5s H	102½	102½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	104¼	104¼
Montana Power 5s A '43	105¾	105¾
Morris & Co 1st 4½s '39	85	85
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100⅜	100⅜
N O T & M 4½s rcts '50	94½	94½
N O T & M 5½s '54	103⅜	103⅜
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	108¾	108¾
NYC&HR cv 6s '35	107½	107½
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	98	97½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	107⅞	107⅞
NY Edison 5s '44	105½	105½
NY GELH&P 5s '48	109½	109½
NY NH&H nc deb 3½s '54	80¾	80¾
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '56	86¾	86¾
NY NH&H 4½s '67	96¾	96¾
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	123	123
NY Tel 4½s 6s '41	107	107
NY Trap Rock 6s '44	102½	102½
NY W'chester & B 4½s '46	92¼	92¼
Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104	104
Nor Am Ed 5s B	101¾	101¾
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	103½	103½
Nor States Pow 6s B '41	106¼	106¼
Ore Wash Ry & N 4s '61	94¾	94¼
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	103¾	103½
Park-Lex Leasehold 4½s '53	80¼	80½
Paramount Fam Las 6s '47	101	101
Pathe Ex in 7s '37	86	86
Penn RR gtd 4s '21	100⅝	100⅝
Penn RR con 4s sta '48	97¼	97¼
Penn RR 4½s D	98⅜	98⅛
Penn RR 4½s '63	103⅝	103⅝
Penn FF gold 6½s '36	110	109⅞
Phillips Pet 5½s '39	97½	97½
hil Co 5s '67	102⅜	102¼
hil & Read C&I 6s '49	99½	99½
Port Elec Pow 5s '47	105	105
Port Ry Lt & P 6s '47	105	105
ort Ry Lt & P 7½s '46	108⅞	108⅞
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	92	91½
Pub Svc E&G 6s '65	105½	106⅛
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	102¼	102¼
Pub Svc E&G 1970	102¼	102¼
Pure Oil 5½s '40	99¾	99¾
Remington Arms 5s '37	96¼	96½
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	100	99⅝
Richfield Oil 6s	86	86
Rep Ir&S rfg 5½s '53	101⅞	101⅞
Rio G & W col 4s '49	90	89¾
Rock I Ar&Lou 4½s '34	100⅜	100⅜
StL & SF 4s A '50	91⅞	91⅞
StL & SF 4½s '78	93¾	93½
StL & SF 5s B '50	103	103
StL SW 1st 4s '89	91	91
StL SW 2d 4s '89	91	91
StL SW con 4s '32	99¾	99¾
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	109¾	109¾
San Ant Pub Ser 6s '52	109	108⅝
Seabd AL con 6s '45	48	44½
Shell Union 5s '47	97⅝	97⅝
Shell Union 5s '47	96½	96⅝
Shell Union 5s ct ww	97⅝	97⅝
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	104¾	104½
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	102¼	102½
Sinclair Pipe Line 5s '42	102¾	102¾
Skelly Oil 5½s '39	98½	98½
Smith A O 6½s '33	103½	103½
So Pacific rfg 4s '55	96	96
So Pacific 4½s '68	99¾	99½
So Pacific 4½s '69 ww	100⅜	100⅜
So Pacific col 5s '49	102	102
So Pacific Oregon A 4½s '77	101¼	101
So Ry gen 4s '56	90¾	90½
So Ry con 5s '94	111	111
So Ry gen 6s '56	116¾	116¼
So Ry gen 6½s '56	123	122⅝
So'west Bell Tel rfg 5s '54	106	106
Spokane I R 5s '55	61¼	61¼
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	104¼	104
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	100	100
Stean Elec Pow '47	107½	107½
Texarkana 1st 5½s '50	106¾	106¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	103¼	103
Tex & Pac 1st 5s 2000	112¼	112¼
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	54½	54⅜
Third Ave adj 5s '60	39¼	39¼
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	100½	100½
Trans Cont Oil 6½s '38 ww	100½	100½
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	103⅝	103⅝
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	99	99
Union Pacific 4½s '67	100¾	100⅝
US Rubber 5s '47	83¼	83¼
Utah Lt & Trac 5s '44	97⅞	97½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	102¼	102
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	91	91
Va Ry 5s '62	108½	108½
Va Ry & Power 5s '34	102	102
Wabash 4½s '78	94½	94½
Wabash 1st 5s '39	104½	104½
Warner Bros Pict 6s	39	39
West Pa Pow 5s G '56	104½	105½
West Shore 4s 2361	93	93
Western Maryland 4s '52	88¼	88¼
Western Maryland 5½s '77	102⅜	102½
Western Un 5s '51	105¼	105¼
Western Un 6½s '36	109¾	109⅝
Western U n5s '60	105	104¾
Wheel & L Erie 4½s '66	93½	93½
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '43	93½	93½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	101½	101½
Youngstown Sheet 5s	104½	104½

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last Sep22	Sep20
1st 4¼s '47	102.7	102.7	102.4	102.4	.....
4th 4¼s '38	103.4	103.6	103.4	103.5	103.4
US 3¼s '47	103.1	103.1	103.1	103.1	.....

Quoted in thirty-seconds of a point. For example, read 102.5 as 102 5-32.

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	87¼	87¼
Akershus 5s '63	97	96¾
Aupine Mon Sil 7s '55	94	94
Antioquia 7s A '45	74¾	74⅜
Antioquia III	73½	73½
Antwerp 8s '58	98¾	98¾
Argentine 5½s '72	91	90¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	98¾	98½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept. '60	98½	98½
Argentine Gov 6s Oct. '60	98¾	98¾
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	97½	97½
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	98½	98½
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	98	98
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	97	97
Australia 5s '55	97½	97½
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	103½	103½
Belgium (King) 6s '55	105½	105½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	109½	109½
Belgium (King) 7s '50	114¾	114¾
Belgium (King) 7s '56	110	109¾
Belgium (King) 8s '41	108½	108½
Bergen (City) 6s '48	101	101
Bergen (City) 8s '45	110½	110½
Berlin 6½s '50	92¾	92
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	86¼	85
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	88½	85½
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	79½	79½
Bogota (City) 8s '43	90	89
Bolivia 7s '40 ct	106¾	106¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	67¼	67¼
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	67¾	67¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	105½	105½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	74	74
Brabi 6½s '27-'57	74	74
Brazil (US) 8s '41	89½	89½
Bred (Ernesto) 7s '34 ww	77½	76½
Brisbane 5s '57	88	88
Brisbane 5s '58	82	82
Budapest (City) 6s '62	74½	74½
Buenos Aires 6s '61	84¾	85½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	87¾	87½
Bulgaria 7s rcts '67	80	80
Bulgaria 7½s '68	83½	83¼
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	81	81
Canada (Dom) 5s '21	101½	100½
Canada (Dom) 5s '26	105½	105⅝
Calsbad (City) 8s '54	107	107
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '57	94½	94½
Chile (Bank) ct 6½s '61	97	97
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	89½	89
Chile (Rep) 8s '42	97	97
Chilean Loan 7s	93	93½
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	84¼	82
Copenhagen (City) 4½s '53	94½	94½
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	100	100
Cordoba (Prov) 7s '42	91	91
Cuba (Rep) 4½s '49	94	94
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '53	100½	100
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	97½	97½
Czechoslavia (Rep) 8s '51	110¼	110¼
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	94½	94½
Denmark (King) 5s '42	103⅝	103½
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	100½	100½
Domind (Rep) sf 5½s '42	86	86
Dominic (Rep) 5½s 1st '40	90	90
Dresden 7s '45	99¾	99¾
Dutch El 5½s Nov '30	100½	100¼
Dutch El sf 6s '52	102¾	102½
Estonia RR Co 7s '54	105½	105¾
Fiat 7s '46 ex-war	89¾	89¼
Finland (Rep) 4½s '56	97	97
Finland (Rep) 6s '50	98½	98⅜
Fremerican Dev 7½s '42	108½	108½
Frankfort 6½s	91	91
French Nat 8S 7s '49	103¾	103¾
French (Rep) 7s '49	120½	120½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	123½	123½
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	93½	93½
German 7s '49	104½	103
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	87	86½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	76¾	76½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	76¾	76½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	88	87½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	93	93
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40 ex-w	98¾	98¾
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	103½	103½
Good Hope I&S&W 7s '45	92	92
Graz 8s '54	98	98
Greek 6s '68	87	87
Hanes 6s ww	83½	83½
Helsingfors 6½s	94	94
Hungary Mun 7s '46	84	84
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	95¾	95¾
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	96½	96½
Italy (King) 7s '51	98	97¾
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '30	95	95
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	105¾	105¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	93½	93½
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	93¾	93¾
Kreuger & Toll 5s '50 ww	97½	97½
Leipzig (City) 7s rcts '47	98¼	97
Lyons (City) 6s '34	105½	105½
Marseilles (City) 6s '34	105½	105½
Meridionale El 7s '57	97¾	97¾
Milan (City) 6½s '52	87	86¾
Minas Gerass 6½s '58	69	69
Netherlands (King) 6s '72	104⅞	104⅞
New South Wales 5s '57	83¼	83¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	106¼	106½
North Germand Lloyd 6s '47	87	86
Norway Bank 5s '67	99	98¾
Norway (King) 5s '63	100½	100
Norway (King) 5½s '65	102¾	102½
Norway (King) 6s '43	105	104⅞
Norway (King) 6s '44	105	104⅞
Norway (King) 6s '59	103½	103¼
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	92¾	92¾
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	99½	99¼
Oslo G&E 5s '63	98¼	98¼
Paris-Lyons-Med 6s '58	103¾	102
Paris-Lyons-Med int ctf 7s '58	105½	105½
Paulista Ry 7s '42	100½	100½
Peru 6s '60	87⅝	86⅞
Peru 6s '61	87	86
Peru 7s '59	91	91
Pirelli Co of Italy 7s '52	100½	100½
Poland 7s '47	84½	84
Poland 8s '50	91¼	91¼
Porto Ale (City) 7½s '66	81	81
Prague (City) 7½s '52	104½	104½
Queensland (State) 6s '47	100½	100½
Queensland (State) 7s '41	103	103½
Rumania 7s	81	81
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	85½	85½
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	100	100
Rhinelbe 7s '46 ex-war	86¼	86¼
Rima Steel Corp 7s '55	94	94
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	66	66
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	61	61
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	73	73
Rio G do Sul (State) 8s '46	94½	94½
Royal Dutch 4s ww	90¾	90¾
Ruhr 6s	81	80½
Saarenbrucken (City) 6s '53	90½	90½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	100¼	100¼
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	85½	85½
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	92	92
Saxon State 7s '45	95½	95½
Sierle (Dept) 7s '42	108	108
Siemens 6½s ct '31	100	100
Siemens 7s '35	100	100
Silesia Bk 6s '47	78¾	78¾
Silesia (Prov) 7s '56	70¾	70¾
Stirlia (Prov) 6s '40	83¾	83¾
Swiss Confed 8s '40	103½	103½
Toho El Pow 7s '55	100½	100½
Tokyo (City) 5s '52	81½	81½
Tokyo (City) 5½s '61	93	93
Tokyo El Lt 6s '53	89¼	88¼
Tyrol 7s '52	91	90½
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	101¼	101¼
U K Gt Br & I 5½s '37	106	105¾
Uni Stl W Burbeck 7s '51	105½	105½
Uni Stl W 6½s A '51	83¼	82
Uruguay (Rep) 6s '60	93¾	93
Uruguay (Rep) 8s '46	105¾	105¾
Vienna 6s '52	87⅜	87¼
Venetian Mig Bk 7s '52	95½	95½
Warsaw 7s '58	71⅞	71⅞
Westphalia El 6s '53	80	80
Wuritemberg 7s '56	91	91

BONDS

$15000 E Mass 4½s	35¼	35¼	35¼	..
1700 E Mass 5½s	38½	38	38	..
1000 Mas Gas 5s	100¾	100¾	100¾	..
3000 PC Pcc 7s	118½	118½	118½	..
1000 Van Sw 6s	98	98	98	..

E. L. BRUCE CO.'S YEAR

CHICAGO—E. L. Bruce Co. for the year ended June 30, 1930, shows net of $389,-838 after interest, depreciation, federal taxes, etc., equivalent after dividends on 7 per cent preferred to $3.17 a share on 130,000 no-par shares of common, compared with $436,965, or $2.95 a share on 125,000 shares, in the year ended June 30, 1929.

PITTSBURGH STEEL PROFIT

PITTSBURGH—Pittsburgh Steel Co. reports for the year ended June 30 net of $1,889,683 after taxes, depletion, interest, etc., equivalent, after 7 per cent preferred dividends to $3.77 a share on 253,500 shares of common, compared with $4,538,497, or $18 a share on the common in previous year. Deficit after dividends was $57,558, contrasted with surplus of $3,641,687 the preceding year.

AMERICAN ROLLING MILL ACTIVE

Officials of the American Rolling Mill Company report that operations at the Middletown, Ohio, plant were carried on at 106 per cent of capacity last week, due to the fact that there had been an improvement in specifications each week for the last four weeks, with practically all consumers seeking prompt delivery.

A Window in Wall Street

EUROPEAN REPORTS BETTER

European reports on business are more encouraging. They say that the improvement noted in sentiment the last few weeks is being translated in actual gains in volume of trade, especially in raw materials. Prices also are showing firmer tendencies.

GERMAN FAIR-WEATHER BAROMETER

Political uncertainty in Germany has proved fertile soil for a crop of rumors the last few days. The most extreme of these were used to aid bear attacks on the New York stock market. Unfavorable developments in the bond market followed the surprising reports on the Reichstag elections but later advices have been reassuring to the financial community. One of the encouraging features of the situation was the steadiness of the foreign exchange market for marks. The mark is regarded as a sensitive barometer which would be immediately affected by any serious political trouble. While it is reported that the Reichsbank has entered the market to support the mark at 1.2383, dealers say that few German orders to buy for support have been received.

IN TIMES SQUARE

From a price of $165,000 at auction in 1825 to an assessed valuation of $4,000,000, and a sale consummated at a figure reported to be in the neighborhood of $6,000,-000—this is part of the story of the Long-acre Building corner, the northeast corner of Broadway and Forty-Second Street, New York. Just an indication of the rate of increase in realty values in Times Square.

FOLLOW THE NEWS

A Broadway banker says: "There are many stocks at bargain prices. I mean stocks that, on earnings, balance sheets, management and past records should score a big advance when the upward trend sets in. Others will recover comparatively little of what they have lost since peak prices last September. Earnings, changes in balance sheets and day-to-day developments should be watched very closely."

A PLEASANT CONTRAST

Ten million more workers are employed at present than in the period of the 1921 recession. Julius H. Barnes, chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, says there are seven 31,000,000 and 42,000,000 workers now employed, compared with 31,000,000 to 33,000,000 in 1921.

$100,000,000 IN CENTS

Penny wise need not be pound foolish. The penny-wise manufacturers of candy, having sold 350,000,000 pounds of it, refer to the children's-penny market last year, say that revival of interest in what a penny will buy is increasing current confectionery sales to volume seldom approached except at Christmas time. Of the 40,000,000 business expected for the confectionery trade this year, one-fifth will be derived from the purchasing power of children's pennies, according to a prominent candy manufacturer.

FOOD AND FINANCE

The story of the diner who ordered Amalgamated Leather (and got something like it) for beefsteak need not be credited. It discloses an interesting possibility, however, now that a New York eating place carries the prices of leading stocks on its menu. Stock tickers for the use of patrons are not new to the more pretentious dining rooms in the Wall Street district. Patrons of less pretentious lunch rooms also may have a use for stock prices, however. For some the quotations may serve as a guide to what to order, or what not to.

THE WEATHER

Week's weather forecast (based on conservative observations): Partly cloudy in Wall Street, probably with showers to dampen any premature speculative enthusiasm. Barometric pressure, bearish.

MONEY MARKET

Current quotations follow:

	Boston	New York
Call loans—renewal rate	3%	2½
Commercial paper	3¼@4	3
Customers' loans	5	5
Collateral loans	5	5
Time loans—		
Sixty-ninety days	2¼@3%	2¼@2¾
Four to six months	3 @3¼	3 @3½

	Today	Last Previous
Bar silver in New York	35¾c	35¾c
Bar silver in London	23d	23d
Bar gold in London	85s 9½d	85s 9½d

Clearing House Figures

	Boston	New York
Exchanges	$32,000,000	$541,000,000
Balances	11,000,000	115,000,000
F R bank credit	30,504,107	83,000,000

Acceptance Market

30 days	2 @1⅞
60 days	2 @1⅞
90 days	2 @1⅞
4 months	2 @1⅞
5 months	2¼@2⅛
6 months	2¼@2⅛

Leading Central Bank Rates

The 12 Federal Reserve banks in the United States and banking centers in foreign countries quote the discount rates as follows:

Atlanta	3½%	Bombay	5%
Boston	3½	Budapest	5½
Chicago	3½	Calcutta	5
Cleveland	3½	Copenhagen	4
Dallas	3½	Helsingfors	6
New York	3½	Lisbon	7½
Philadelphia	3½	London	3
Kansas City	3½	Madrid	6
Minneapolis	4	Oslo	4½
Richmond	3½	Paris	2½
St. Louis	3½	Riga	6
San Francisco	3½	Prague	4
Amsterdam	2½	Rome	5½
Athens	9	Sofia	10
Berne	2½	Stockholm	3½
Berlin	4	Tokio	5.48
Brussels	2½	Vienna	5
Bucharest	9	Warsaw	6½

Foreign Exchange Rates

Current quotations of foreign exchanges compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Europe	Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Sterling: Demand	4.85⅝	4.85⅞	4.8665
Cables	4.85 31-32	4.86⅛	4.8665
France—franc	.0392⅞	.0391½	.0392
Belgium—belga	.1394⅛	.1394½	.1395
Italy—lira	.0523¾	.0523½	.0526
Germany—mark	.2383	.2383½	.2381
Austria—schill'g	.1412½	.1413	.1407
Cz'ch'via—crown	.0296⅝	.0296⅞	.0296
Denmark—krone	.2676	.2676½	.268
Finland—finm'rk	.0252	.0253	.0252
Greece—dr'chma	.0129¾	.0129¾	.193
Holland—florin	.4031	.4031½	.402
Hungary—pengo	.1752	.1752	.1749
Norway—krone	.2678½	.2678½	.268
Poland—zloty	.1123½	.1123½	.1122
Portugal—escudo	.0450	.0450	1.0805
Rumania—leu	.0058¾	.0059¾	.193
Spain—pesets	.1090	.1079	.193
Sweden—krona	.2

The Dialer's Guide

Features followed by sponsor and network in parentheses. "CBS," "CBS Chicago" and "CBS Pacific" are general networks of Columbia Broadcasting System. "WEAF Chain," "WJZ Chain," "NBC Chicago" and "NBC Pacific" are networks of National Broadcasting Company. These are followed by "—T" when coast-to-coast hookup is employed. When only single station is used its call letters will be given. All time is eastern daylight except "Chicago" and "Pacific," which are given in respective times. All time p. m. unless otherwise stated.

FOR TUESDAY, SEPT. 23

Golf

National Amateur Championship Merion Golf Club, Haverford, Pa. (WEAF—T). Fifteen-minute daily summary of play by O. B. Keeler, well-known Atlanta golf expert, from clubhouse. 7.

Vocal and Instrumental

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar ensemble (CBS). 8.

Premier Symphony Orchestra; soloist (Leggett—CBS). 8:45.

"Salute to Baking Industry" (Westinghouse—WJZ—T). Quartet and orchestra. L. J. Schumaker, chairman of the Board of American Bakers, speaks from Atlantic City convention. 10.

"Songbird" (Enna Jettick—WEAF Chain). Soloist and salon orchestra. 10.

"Radio Playhouse" (Paramount Publix—CBS T). Orchestra; soloists; Jerry "Closeup" Madison; Jesse Crawford, organist; male chorus.

Vaudeville (RKO—WEAF—T). 10:30.

Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitah ensemble (CBS) 8.

Premier Symphony Orchestra; soloist (Leggett—CBS) 8:45.

"Salute to Baking Industry" (Westinghouse—WJZ-T). Quartet and orchestra. L. J. Schumarker, chairman of the Board of American Bakers, speaks from Atlantic City convention. 10.

"Songbird" (Enna Jettick—WEAF chain) Soloist and salon orchestra. 10.

"Radio Playhouse" (Paramount Publix—CBS-T). Orchestra; soloists; Jerry "Closeup" Madison; Jesse Crawford, organist; male chorus.

Vaudeville (RKO-WEAF-T) 10:30.

"Moonbeams" (WOR) Going-to-bed music by girls voice trio and string trio. 10:30.

Orchestral

Ludwig Laurier's Black and Gold Room Orchestra (WEAF Chain). Of interest are Bellini Herbert, Elgar bits and closing "Petite Suite de Concert" of Coleridge-Taylor. 6:05.

Savannah Liners Orchestra, Harold Sanford, conductor (Ocean—WJZ, WBZ). Light classical and popular. 6:15.

Eveready Orchestra, Nathaniel Shilkret, conductor (National Carbon—WEAF—T). 9.

Philco Symphony Orchestra, Howard Barlow, conductor (Philadelphia—CBS). The Verdi, Delibes and Wagner pieces, the latter in special orchestration, are perhaps better known. There is also a Beethoven minuet, a Glazounow concert waltz and Massenet overture.

Ludwig Laurier's Slumber Music Ensemble (WJZ Chain). 11.

Rhythmic Music

Emerson Gill and his orchestra (CBS—T). Cleveland listeners know Mr. Gill quite well. 7:15.

Wayne King and his orchestra; "Tom, Dick and Harry," male trio (Pure Oil—WJZ Chain). Question by quartet, "I Wonder What's Become of Sweet Adeline." At one end of musical scale orchestra plays "Sleeping Beauty Waltz." Other end, "Basin Street Blues." 8.

Coon-Sanders Orchestra (Florsheim—WEAF Chain). Musical comedy and talkie numbers, closing with "Some of these Days" as only Coon-Sanders can play it. 8:30. Anson Weeks and his orchestra, NBC Pacific. 9.

Don Byron, tenor; Vee Lawnhurst, pianist-vocalist; Lucien Schmidt, cellist; Tek Orchestra (Johnson—WJZ Chain). Three World War favorites in honor of coming Legion convention in Boston. 9.

Happy Wonder Bakers (Continental—WEAF—T). Saccharine "Venetian Love Song" by quartet of violins; "Love and the Moon" aria from Kern's "Briar Rose," by Jack Parker, tenor; "Narrative" and "When I'm Looking at You" arias from "The Rogue Song." 9:30.

Vincent Lopez's St. Regis Orchestra; Jack Albin's Bossert Orchestra; Don Bigelow's Park Central Orchestra (WEAF Chain). 11, 11:30, 12.

Chicago Variety Program (CBS—T). Soloists and dance music. 11:30.

Bert Lown's Biltmore Orchestra (CBS—T). Mr. Lown's signature song is "Bye Bye Blues." 12.

Dramatic Sketches and Music

"Raising Junior" (Wheatena—WJZ Chain). Young parents and their first child. A page from life since Peter Dixon, who writes and acts this, and Aline Berry (Mrs. Dixon) are doing just that. 6.

"Uncle Abe and David" (Goodrich—WEAF Chain). "Down East" partners. 6:45, 11:15.

"Amos 'n' Andy" (Pepsodent—WJZ Chain). 7. NBC Chicago and Pacific. 10:30.

New England stories (Standard—WEAF Chain). Soconyland sketch. 7:30.

"Adventures of Polly Preston" (WJZ Chain). Serialized story of New York miss. 7:45.

Blackout sketches (CBS). 9.

"Mr. and Mrs." (Graybar—CBS—T). "Mind the Paint." 10.

"Cuckoo" (WJZ Chain). Burlesque of radio. 10:30.

Characteristic Music

Crockett Mountaineers (CBS—T). Fifteen minutes of hill billy music. 7.

"Troika Bells" (WEAF Chain). Russian soloists and balalaika orchestra. 8.

Vocal Ensembles

"Three Mustachios" (NBC—WREN, KFAB, WCKY, WRC). Male trio and pianist. 7:15.

Talks

"Poets and Poetry of Jugoslavia" (WJZ Chain). Leomidos Vodeulitch. 5.

"Topics in Brief" (Funk & Wagnalls—WJZ Chain). Floyd Gibbons. 6:45, 11:45.

"Laws That Safeguard Society" (WEAF—T). Dean Gleason L. Archer's series. 7:15.

Walter Winchell (Wise Shoes—WABC). Noted New York "sianguage" columnist.

"The Early Book Worm" (CBS). New series of weekly book reviews by Alexander Woolcott. 7:45.

"Kaltenborn Edits the News" (Straus—CBS). Brooklyn newspaper man. 8:30.

Heywood Broun, columnist (CBS—T). 11:15.

Recitals

Phil Cook (Quaker—WJZ—T). One man show. 7:30.

"Nocturne" (CBS—T). Ann Leaf, organist. 12:30 a. m.

Radio Tonight

DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEEI, Boston (500kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—WEEI String Ensemble.
6:30 Announcements; barometer; thermometer.
6:35 Baseball; news.
6:45 WEEI Organist, Del Castello.
7:00 New England Coke Dinner Music.
7:30 NBC, Colonial Beaconlights—Robert L. Ripley, "Believe It or Not" Cartoonist.
8:00 Jesters, male trio.
8:15 Quincy Oil Companions.
8:30 NBC, A. & P. Gypsies; male quartet; orchestra, direction of Harry Horlick.
9:30 NBC, General Motors Family Party; James Melton, tenor; male quartet; orchestra.
10:00 NBC, "Moonshine and Honeysuckle"; sketch.
10:30 NBC, Sign of the Shell; Wendell Hall, tenor; orchestra direction of Art Kassel.
11:00 E. B. Rideout; news; time.

WBZA and WBZ, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:00 p. m.—Stadler organ; Louis Weir.
5:30 stocks; Plymouth contest.
5:55 Roadman; time; weather.
6:03 Temperature; agricultural markets.
6:15 Bookman; baseball; Digest.
6:30 McCoy Boys; male trio; instrumental trio.
6:45 Tirrell Ensemble.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Jesters, male trio.
7:30 NBC, Phil Cook, Quaker Man.
7:45 Plymouth Contest.
8:00 NBC, Roxy and his Gang, from Radio World's Fair; speakers.
8:30 "Famous Fortunes"; sketch.
8:45 Edward McHugh, baritone.
9:00 NBC, Maytag Orchestra; soloist; piano duo.
9:30 NBC, "Real Folks"; sketch.
10:00 NBC, Stromberg-Carlson program: Rochester Civic Orchestra.
10:30 Statler organ, Louis Weir.
11:00 Time; weather; baseball; Digest, temperature.
11:05 Hotel Brunswick Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—Ted and his Greater Gang.
6:30 CBS, "My Bookhouse Story Time"; children's story.
6:45 Legal Stampers Orchestra; time.
6:00 La Lasine Melodists Orchestra.
6:15 Wilbar's Shoe Show: orchestra.
6:30 The Ambassadors Orchestra.
6:45 Shepard Stores Melodists.
6:55 Baseball scores.
7:00 CBS, "Current Events," H. V. Kaltenborn.
7:15 "English As She Is Spoke," Grace M. Miller.
7:30 CBS, Forhan's Program.
7:45 Studio orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WEEI

8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
3:30 p. m.—NBC, "Golden Gems" musicale.

WBZA

7:30 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
1:45 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:00 p. m.—NBC, Pacific Vagabonds.

WNAC

7:30 a. m.—Studio and musical.
10:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:45 a. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.

SILVER MINIATURE GIVEN TO LIPTON

NEWPORT, R. I. (AP)—A silver miniature reproduction of Newport's famous old stone mill and a city flag were presented Sir Thomas Lipton aboard his yacht Erin Sept. 21 by a committee of citizens headed by State Senator William H. Vanderbilt and Mayor Mortimer A. Sullivan.

Sir Thomas, praised as an ambassador of good will, thanked the committee and said: "I hope to race here again before very long, if it is possible."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in all editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under a Rooms To Let or Situations Wanted heading.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

WISH to sell original letter penned and signed by George Washington, bearing date Mount Vernon, July 5, 1797, to any organization or individual. This letter is significantly historical of times in which Washington lived. Address JANET ROMNEY HUNT, Box 1004, Fargo, North Dakota.

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

LADIES, sell Modex full-fashioned, guaranteed silk hosiery to friends, neighbors, etc.; finest quality; mill prices; liberal commission, substantial earnings; repeat business; no stock to carry, sample outfit furnished. Write MODEX MILLS, 17 Battery Place, New York City.

WOMEN—Earn up to $7 daily; take orders children's, ladies' dresses and lingerie; no experience needed; pleasant, dignified, profitable work; spare or full time; commission basis; free dresses to producers. JANALENE, INC., Dept. 33 M4, Indianapolis, Ind.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

SITUATION wanted by business woman with bank and general secretarial experience; accustomed to public. 3007 Grand Ave., Apartment 3, Des Moines, Ia.

Local Classified

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APARTMENTS FOR SALE

FOR SALE or rent, co-operative apartment in Westchester County within commuting distance of New York City, 6 large rooms and 3 baths, all improvements, newly decorated, elevator, wood-burning fireplace, cross-current air circulation; 5 minutes from station, overlooking Bronx River Parkway; high class; references required. F. B. NICKEL, Scarsdale Apartment, Scarsdale, N. Y.

APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Unfurnished garden apartments; large airy rooms overlooking Fort Hamilton; 15 minutes city, 1½ blocks subway, 5 minutes golf course; reasonable. Shore Road 7188.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—4 and 5-room apartments including sun parlor; all improvements; rent reasonable. 150 North Munn Ave.

Furnished Apartment for Rent

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1080 Beacon St.—7 rooms, 4 baths; price $325 a month. Tel. Asp. 0079.

Modernized Apt.—6 light, airy, outside rooms, new plumbing throughout, white combination sink and tray, new electric refrigerator; $75. Call any time 65 St. Botolph St., Section, or phone COPley 1139-W.

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Upper apartment, 7 rooms, sun parlor, garage, all modern improvements; 2 blocks from Christian Science church. Tel. A. D. FULLER, 46 Austin St. New. No. 7304.

N. Y. C., East 87th, near Sutton Pl.—Unfurnished room, bath; quiet co-operative house, elevator; reasonable. Call evenings, Plaza 7719.

RIVERWAY MANOR
BOSTON—Attractive 1 and 2-room furnished and unfurnished apartments, Frigidaire and incinerators; exclusive location; references required. Apply OWNER, 310 to 314 Riverway. Regent 3026—2979.

DRESSMAKING

GOWNS REMODELED OR ALTERED
Telephone Endicott 0629 for Appointment
NEW YORK CITY

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

BANKING Brokerage and Commercial Office and Sales positions for men and women.
THE PERSONNEL COMPANY
198 Broadway, N. Y. C Rm. 501 Cort. 2383

BUSINESS EMPLOYMENT SERVICE
MARY F KINGSTON
11 JOHN ST., N. Y. C. Cortlandt 6938

LOUISE U. HAHN—Opportunities for men and women seeking office positions. 280 B'way. New York City. Telephone Worth 2080.

MRS. J. E. CURTISS—Formerly manager employment department Remington Typewriter Co.; business opportunities for men and women. 158 W. 45th St., New York City. Bryant 8735.

MRS KEMP'S AGENCY
High grade colored maids: references.
2382 7th Ave., New York Audubon 2858

HELP WANTED—WOMEN

HOUSEKEEPER-COOK—Business couple with school girl; harmonious home near church; 4-room apartment; salary $40 month. Box S-51, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

HOUSEWORKER wanted mornings only, preferably German; business woman's apartment; personal laundry for two; no cooking. Box B-43, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

LADY'S maid, non-resident, hours approximately 1:30 to 10:30; thoroughly experienced, capable accompanying young daughter to skating rink, dancing school, etc.; permanent position. SCIENTIFIC HOUSEKEEPING, 138 East 47th St., New York City.

HOUSEHOLD FURNISHINGS

SELL separately, genuine sacrifice, chairs, bureaus, tables, wooden daheds, coil daheds, wardrobe, rugs bedding, etc. TRIGGS, 308 West 94th, New York City. Riverside 10047.

UNUSUAL SACRIFICE—Bedroom, dining room, drapes, rugs, silverware, glassware; will sell individually. Call Kilpatrick 4450 (N.Y.C.) all week.

MOVING AND STORAGE

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVENS, 184 Harvard St., Boston 24, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

OFFICES TO LET

NEW YORK CITY, 100 East 42nd Street, Room 1514—Will share attractive private office; references required.

PRINTING

200 LETTERHEADS, $2.00; envelopes, cards, bills, same; combination, $3.50; announcements, programs, menus, booklets, by-laws; church and lecture work; bookbinding; everything reasonable; good work; good service. CALL PRINTING CO., 13 E. 16th St., New York City. Algonquin 6147.

Local Classified

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PAYING GUESTS

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Large front room with board, suitable young lady or couple; beautiful home; Cleveland Park; reasonable. 3600 34th St. N. W. Tel. Cleveland 3739.

REAL ESTATE

FOR SALE—Dwelling, less than two years old; old graystone colonial with steel superstructure, brass water pipes and oil burner, center hall with exceptionally attractive drawing room 18½x20 feet, dining room, breakfast room, kitchen, lavatory and sun parlor on ground floor; four bedrooms and two baths and porch on second floor; servant's room, bath, cedar closet and storage attic on third; walls first and second floor canvased, panelled and antiqued; two-car heated garage; 150-foot front; situated in grove of large poplars; twenty minutes from Philadelphia; excellent suburban service on Reading railway; seven minutes' walk to station; price is actual cost, $45,000; easy terms. C. C. WRIGHT, 413 Pepper Road, Noble Hills, Jenkintown, Pa. Phone Ogontz 3612.

PASADENA, CALIF.—For sale, artist home; wonderful mountain view; 13-room Spanish stucco house, large studio, double garage, shade and tropical fruit trees, patio, pool, in restricted district. C. G. FORCE, 1800 Mountain St. ST. 7084.

STONE HOUSE, new, slate roof, 11 rooms, 6 bedrooms, 3 baths, 2 fireplaces, hot water heat, oil burner, enclosed porch, 2-car garage, ½ acre well planted. JOHN M. THOMAS, 414 Pepper Road, Jenkintown, Pa.

WINTER PARK, FLA.

"Home of Rollins College"

A beautiful city, an intellectual center.
Golf and all sports.
Attractive Furnished Homes for Seasonal Lease
THE WINTER PARK LAND CO.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

ATTENTION is called to those interested in the progress of children needing special help and training; an estate is wanted (25 acres or more) as a permanent residence for a home school; 25 to 30 rooms necessary, all modern improvements, secluded but not isolated, accessible to railroad, vicinity of Northern New Jersey, Westchester or sections of Connecticut within commuting distance of N. Y. C.; on a rental basis until such time as arrangements can be made to purchase. DEANWOOD SCHOOL, Box 271, Morristown, N. J. Phone Morristown 3712.

RIDING INSTRUCTION

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Riding lessons, classes daily; special horses for children; horses available for summer camps. NORMAN CLARKE, 1411 Manchester Lane, N. W.

ROOMS AND BOARD

CAMBRIDGE, Huron Avenue Section, Near Fresh Pond—Protestant woman will board married couple; home privileges if man will tend heater, etc. Phone Porter 5418.

ROOMS TO LET

A CLUB RESIDENCE
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
$10 to $25 WEEKLY
TRANSIENTS $2 PER DAY UPWARD
New 550-room hotel, private baths, luxuriously furnished, all light and airy; swimming pool, gymnasium, social rooms, library, roof solarium, restaurant; garage; beautiful view New York Harbor; 5 minutes Wall Street; breakfast 25 cents up, lunch 50 cents, dinner $1; also a la carte at rates that will surprise you.
HOTEL PIERREPONT
Pierrepont and Hicks Streets
Brooklyn Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Main 5500

BOSTON, 37 NORWAY STREET, SUITE 4
DESIRABLE ROOM
TELEPHONE KEN. 9801

BROOKLINE, MASS. 1614 Beacon St.—Private family; exceptionally pleasant, large, sunny, bay window, corner room; on bathroom floor; business people preferred. Aspinwall 9087.

FOR rent to a lady, large room in hotel suite near church. Box H-81, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

N. Y. C., 517 W. 113th St., Apt. 54, Near Columbia University—Light, comfortably furnished bedroom adjoining bath in private apartment.

N. Y. C., 417 W. 118th—Quiet, attractive rooms, nicely furnished; University section; excellent daily maid service; reasonable. Apt. 2.

NEW YORK CITY, 150 West 82nd (2-C)—Large, sunny, attractive; twin beds; private family; reasonable. weekdays after 7 p. m.

N. Y. C., 60 East 94th (Apt. 3 South)—Attractive furnished room, $8; elevator apartment, kitchen privileges. Tel. Atwater 4712.

N. Y. C., 316 West 98th (51)—Room, desirable home, running water, shower, bright, airy; convenient to bus, subway, church.

NEW YORK CITY, 504 West 112th (Apt. 4-E)—Court room with kitchen privileges, also small front; reasonable; elevator.

PELHAM, N. Y.—Furnished room for rent near New Haven station; homey atmosphere. Tel. Pelham 1009.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 5030 Spruce Street—Beautifully furnished room, suitable for one or two persons. Phone Allegheny 2360.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

FORMER ADVERTISING
AND SALES PROMOTION MANAGER
with approximately 3 years' contact experience in advertising agency desires position considerable experience planning and selling direct mail; age 29; married; now located N. Y. C. Box G-27, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y.

POSITION WANTED—Young man understanding export SPANISH-ENGLISH speaking, experienced with Latin-American countries, traveling salesman or office work. Box G-26, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

YOUNG MAN, librarian, A.B., B.S., life teaching certificate, wishes to tutor for the advantages of travel. Box M-41, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOSTON—First-class laundress (colored) would like to take home bundle work or do part time work. COOK, 202 Northampton St.

CHAUFFEUSE, experienced, companion, good reader, reliable, free to travel. MISS C. JAMES, 264 Undercliff Ave., Edgewater, N. J.

HOUSEKEEPER working, responsible woman, small adult family or business couple; permanent position. Box H-39, The Christian Science Monitor, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

HOUSEWORK or chambermaid, experienced, colored; plain cooking; city, country; references. University 5138. New York City.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

EXPERIENCED English governess, specialising French & music, wishes position in N. Y. C.; highest city references. Tel. Bryant 7712 mornings (N. Y. C.).

NEWTONVILLE, MASS.—Pianoforte lessons, harmony, theory; raising of the monotone voice. MARY C. COXETER. 264 Cabot St. New. No. 2330.

TO LET—FURNISHED

NEW YORK CITY, 254 West 72nd St. (between Riverside and Broadway)—Attractive 2-room kitchenette-bath apartments, $85, $100, leases.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Furnished rooms for transients; near Capitol and Congressional Library; reasonable. 220 Indiana Ave., N. W.

CONNECTICUT

NEW HAVEN

THE H. M. BULLARD CO.
ORANGE STREET AT ELM
FURNITURE
RUGS—DRAPERIES
We carry Whittall Rugs

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

Men's and Boys' Outfitters Since 1862
JAS. T. MULLIN & SONS, INC.
6th and Market, Wilmington
A GREAT STORE IN A GREAT CITY

CORRECT MILLINERY
Gage Hats
Onyx Hosiery
728 MARKET STREET

DELAWARE

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(Continued)

Handsome Wedding Gifts of Plate and Solid Silver
MILLARD F. DAVIS
JEWELER—SILVERSMITH
Since 1879
831 Market St. Phone 2-1613

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DISTRICT NATIONAL BANK
1408 G Street, N. W.
WASHINGTON, D. C.

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Guggenheimer's
Since 1843
A Real Department Store
LYNCHBURG, VIRGINIA

HUDSON-MORGAN ELECTRIC CO., *Inc.*
Anything and Everything Electrical: Fixtures, Contract Wiring, etc.
We call your special attention to RADIOS
521 MAIN ST. LYNCHBURG, VA.

DOYLE—*Florists*
Flowers according to Doyle
708 MAIN ST., LYNCHBURG, VA.
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Newport News Laundry Corporation
QUALITY *SERVICE*
$30 25th Street Phones 672-673
C. F. GARNER, *Manager*

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Ready to Wear
For Women, Misses and Juniors
THE BROADWAY DEPARTMENT STORE
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LENZ-WHEALTON CO.
Richfield Gasoline
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Highest Grade Coal
24th St. and Virginia Ave.
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Shoe Repairing of "the Better Kind"
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Merchandise of Undisputed QUALITY
Toilet Goods—Candies—Stationery
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FALCONER'S
3003 WASHINGTON AVE.

W. T. EUBANK
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Agent A.B.C. Oil Burner
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Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
2916 WASHINGTON AVE.

BARCLAY & SONS
Jewelers
"Ye Waverly Gifte Shoppe"

NORFOLK

You'll Find Quality and Value at
D. P. STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under "Newport News" next Monday

The J. Newton
FLORISTS
111 W. FREEMASON ST. Phone 34548
Member Florists' Telegraph Delivery

HORNER'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

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Wilmington — Pennsylvania Railroad Station; Equitable Trust Bldg. News Stand.
DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
Washington—Rockelli News Stand, Union Station; Grace Dodge Shop, No. Capitol and E Sts., Washington Hotel; Hotel Powhatan News Stand, Pennsylvania Ave. and 18th St., N. W.; Marty's Store, 1135 Fourteenth St.; Joseph Schrot News Stand, Veterans' Bureau, Arlington Bldg.; I. A. Birch, 1610 H St., N. W.; O. Askin's News Stand, 1704 Columbia Road, N. W.; Capitol News Co., 227 D St., N. W.; Union News Stand No 1. Union Station; Carlton Hotel News Stand; Wm. E. Sheary, Nat'l Press Bldg.; Columbia News Co.
MARYLAND
Baltimore—Baltimore News Co., Union Station, Cumberland—Fort Cumberland Hotel News Stand; Algonquin Hotel.
VIRGINIA
Lynchburg—The Virginian Hotel, 8th and Church Sts.; the Peoples Bank Bldg., 8th and Main Sts. Newport News—Delmont News Stand, 2602 Washington Ave.; J. A. Jackson's News Stand, 30th St. and Washington Ave.
Portsmouth—Davis News Stand, High and Crawford Sts.
Richmond—Union News Co., Broad St. Station; Bus Terminal News Stand, 412 East Broad St.; News Stand at Main Street Station; Hotel Jefferson News Stand; M. Lewis, 905 East Broad St.
Roanoke—Mountain Trust Bldg. News Stand.
WEST VIRGINIA
Clarksburg—J. P. Garrow's News Stand, Waldo Hotel; Pike News Stand, Fourth St.
Fairmont—Union News Stand, Fairmont Hotel.
Huron—Sherman & Mott, 246 Dakota Ave.
Morgantown—Hotel Morgan News Stand.
Parkersburg—Chancellor Hotel News Stand; Ashton News Stand, Market St.
Wheeling—McLure Hotel Lobby.

VIRGINIA

NORFOLK
(Continued)

WRIGHT COAL and WOOD COMPANY
Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

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High Quality but Not High Priced
JACOBS & LEVY
THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD ST.
Men's Apparel
—Kuppenheimer Clothes
—Heywood Shoes
—Knox Hats
Women's Apparel
—Townfield and Golfiex Tailored Wear.

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(Broad at Fifth)
Shoes for the Entire Family
LAIRD-SCHOBER CO.
Shoes for Women

HOFHEIMER'S
Reliable Shoes
PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and grown-ups.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe Silk Stockings.
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Peek Frean's BISCUITS
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HAMMOND CO., Inc.
SECOND AND GRACE STS
MADISON 629 MADISON 630

Ewarts Cafeteria
112 N. FIFTH Mad. 4159
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Excellent Food at moderate prices

Eclipse Laundry
1519 W. MAIN
Blv'd 3340

Alfred B. Abram's Glass Corp.
Glass of every description
We Specialize in Automobile Glass
1637 W. Broad Blvd. 3163

W. H. JENKS
ELECTRIC WIRING
LIGHTING FIXTURES
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Southern Stelos Company, Inc.
410 EAST GRACE STREET

ROANOKE

A HOME FOOD INSTITUTION
11 BIG FOOD STORES
MICK OR MACK CASH SAYS
WHERE ALL LIKE TO TRADE

"For Better Milk"
Phone 4327
GARST BROS. DAIRY INC.
1108-1114 Salem Ave. W.

STANLEY'S
A MARKET PLACE UNEXCELLED
Phones 2165 & 2166 110 Grandin Road
ROANOKE, VA.

Roanoke's Foremost Milliners
Lazarus
Millinery of Originality and Style
138 CAMPBELL AVENUE, WEST

SPIGEL'S
Ready-to-Wear and Shoe Depts.
Always Something New at Popular Prices
27 CAMPBELL AVENUE, WEST

Agents for
ENNA JETTICK
and CANTILEVER SHOES
FAMILY SHOE STORE
301 JEFFERSON STREET

CALDWELL SITES CO.
Booksellers, Stationers, Radios, Records, etc.
105 S. Jefferson St., Roanoke, Va.

VIRGINIA

ROANOKE
(Continued)

Have you tried the new
Peacock-Salem Laundry & Cleaners, Inc,
Complete Family Laundry Service and Superior Dry Cleaning
Phone 1411

Fall Fashions Ready Now at Hancock's
"The Best Place to Shop After All"
Hancock-Clay Company
INCORPORATED
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

Now Showing the Latest Autumn Fashions
S. H. HEIRONIMUS & Co.
"Roanoke's Leading Department Store"

FALLON, *Florist*
Fine Cut Flowers
ROANOKE, VA.
Phone 1687 210 S. Jefferson St.

FALL SUITS AND COATS
By
HICKEY-FREEMAN
Knox and Stetson Hats
Bush & Hancock, Inc.
208 S. JEFFERSON STREET

WEST VIRGINIA

CHARLESTON

Established 1876
PATTERSON, BELL & CRANE Co.
Insurance and Bonds
Kanawha Valley Bldg.
Brokerage Lines Given Careful Attention

Members of
WARD & WARD
General Contractors
Peoples Exchange Bank Bldg.
CHARLESTON, WEST VIRGINIA
Skill, Integrity Responsibility

Cafeteria
Mrs. WILLARD McKEE
108-110 HALE STREET

COYLE and RICHARDSON BEAUTY PARLOR
Coiffure Perfection
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
By Louise C. Clayton
BRANCH 13
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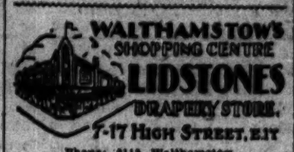

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DAILY FEATURES

One Minute Biographies

Who: APHRA BEHN.

Where: England.

When: Seventeenth century.

Why famous: An English dramatist and novelist, acknowledged to have been the first Englishwoman to earn her living by her pen. It is thought she was born in Wye, Kent, and that her father was John Johnson, a barber. As a child she was taken to live in the East, where, according to tradition, she made the acquaintance of an African prince, Oroonoko, whose story she told later in a novel called after its hero.

In London Aphra was married to a Dutch merchant, named Behn, and soon her wit and charm had won her access to the court of Charles II. There is reason to think that the Merry Monarch employed the acute intellect of Mrs. Behn for the national welfare, having sent her abroad as a secret agent during the period of the Dutch War. It seems that she unearthed at Antwerp certain information regarding the plans formulated by De Ruyter and the De Witts—plans which involved the sailing of the Dutch war vessels right up the Thames and the daring burning of the English ships in their home waters. This information, which Mrs. Behn hastened to convey to the English authorities, was disregarded; she herself was discredited, and even thrown rudely into a debtors' prison. How could the authorities guess that later events were to prove the lady's information to have been accurate?

Her writing was a desperate measure, undertaken in prison. Mrs. Behn found that, at the production of such spirited and coarse plays as met with favor at the hands of Charles II's court, she excelled. Of course, she was on a mental plane with others of that dissolute period, hence her work appears decidedly distasteful in subject matter and in handling to the modern mentality. Nevertheless, it had its effect upon the development of the English novel, so the critics claim. In her dramas, she sometimes adapted the plots of the older dramatists, with which she was familiar; but, at her best, she was unmistakably original. Mrs. Behn had considerable versatility. She published translations and poems as well, though in the literary annals those rank as of less importance than her plays and novels, "Oroonoko" in particular.

Brevities

Detroit News: The English inventor of ping-pong, who piled up an estate of $790,000, deserved every cent of it. He wasn't much of a contributors but he earned the thanks of the world for refusing to insult a grand old sport by calling his game miniature tennis.

Pittsburgh Post-Gazette: Cincinnati chemists have developed a synthetic chewing gum. Before commending the discovery, most people will want to know whether it will stick to a shoe sole like the old-fashioned kind.

Ohio State Journal: The time may come, as predicted, when all housework will be done by radio, but it would be terribly embarrassing to have company, tune in on a chicken dinner and then because of static get nothing but scrambled eggs.

Everybody's Weekly (London): One way of relieving the unemployment problem would be simply to appoint enough commissions to investigate the unemployment situation.

Passing Show: A toy lawnmower is the latest novelty. Already it is being extensively borrowed by flat dwellers to mow the untidy grass crops of their window boxes.

Arkansas Gazette: Civilization hasn't progressed so far, at that. You still have to unfold the legs of a bridge table rather than plug it in on a wall socket.

In Lighter Vein

Satisfaction

Coleslaw—"So you got your poem printed."

Cabbaggio—"Yes, I sent the first stanza to the editor of the question column with the inquiry, 'Can anyone give me the rest of this poem?' Then I sent in the complete poem over another name."—*Pathfinder.*

Hummel, Hamburg

She: "Emil, can't we change places? I would like to sit at the top."

The Proper Way

A teacher had been instructing the children to say "double" whenever two of the same letters appeared together in a word. One day the class came to this sentence in their reader, "Up, up and see the sun rise."

Little Johnny read, "Double 'up, and see the sun rise."

Why It Wouldn't Open

As an unexpected treat, the class was dismissed half an hour earlier than usual, and the little boy made his way home with all speed, but his ring received no response.

Continued ringing made no impression, and finally he yelled in a voice that the rest of the street must have heard: "Mother, it's me! Not the rent collector!" — *Unidentified Clipping.*

The Comedy

A man stranded in a country town went in search of an evening's amusement. Suddenly he heard roar after roar of laughter proceeding from a large hall. He inquired of the doorkeeper what was happening.

"Amateur Dramatic Society, sir," came the reply.

"Ah!" said the other, as there came another break of mirth, "Doing a comedy, eh?"

"No, sir," said the doorkeeper, grimly. "They're playin' 'Hamlet'."—*Unidentified Clipping.*

Singular

Horace Greeley, who always insisted that the word "news" was plural, once wired to a reporter: "Are there any news?"

The reply came by wire: "Not a new."—*Stray Bits.*

Strictly Confidential

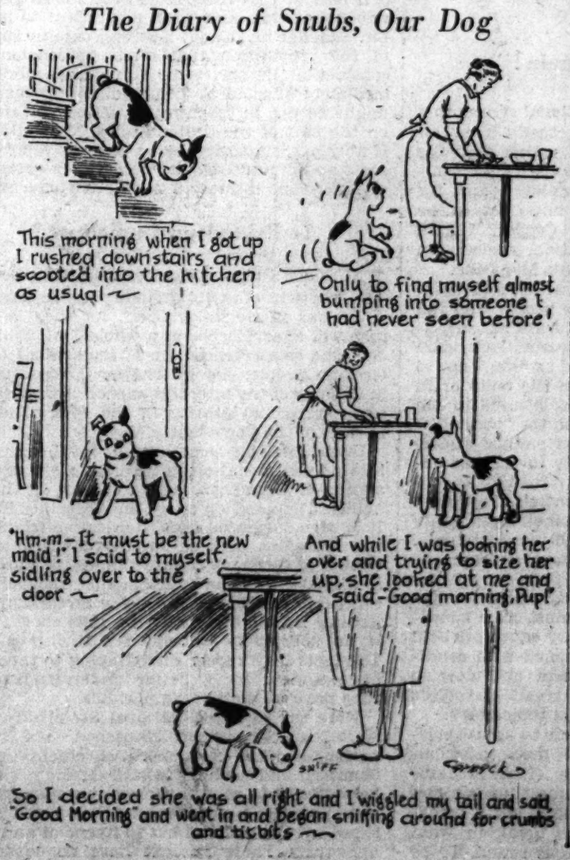
Mrs. Brown: "What I'm telling you is no gossip."

Mrs. Jones: "Are you sure?"

Mrs. Brown: "Yes, because everybody's talking about it."

"Cheer Up," Says the Professor. "And Remember, No Matter How Much You Know on a Subject, 'Brushing Up' Will Always Keep It Brighter."

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog


This morning when I got up I rushed downstairs and scooted into the kitchen as usual—
Only to find myself almost bumping into someone I had never seen before!
"Hm-m—It must be the new maid!" I said to myself, sidling over to the door—
And while I was looking her over and trying to size her up, she looked at me and said—Good morning, Pup!
So I decided she was all right and I wiggled my tail and said "Good Morning" and went in and began sniffing around for crumbs and titbits—

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Gracious Service

(Saint John Evening Times-Globe)
St. John, N. B.

THROUGHOUT the summer days and indeed whenever the weather permits there may be found in King Square a well-known St. John lady who knits or sews beside the flower beds in a shady corner and chats pleasantly and interestingly of St. John and its associations to her neighbors, many of whom are visiting tourists. Not only this, but this lady who for many years taught in the city schools, will often bring definite knowledge of books and prominent men and women connected with St. John to the aid of these strangers who sometimes are seeking just the personal touch thus charmingly provided.

Not long ago a friend asked as privileged friends will, "Why bother about these people and these things?"

Her reply was to the effect that for many years she had been in the employ of the city, well cared for; and, since her government had looked after her with an adequate pension, "Why not, then," she asked, "continue to do my part for my city and its people?"

This is a spirit that in itself is a boon to the community and one that in the final analysis will bring results far beyond the ken of the loyal lady of so gracious a service.

Value Received

Colchester, Eng.

THE writer was waiting to be served in a shop which specializes in home-made cakes, when two small children, very poorly clad, came in and quietly stood amongst the seemingly more prosperous buyers.

Presently the owner caught sight of them and quickly went over to them and picked up a large box of beautiful-looking cakes, for which the elder of the children handed her a penny and with a happy smile departed with the package.

The writer who is a frequent customer at this shop, remarked that "the child had got very good value."

The owner replied that the children often came in and she let them have "day-old" cakes at this rate.

This struck the writer as such a happy way to feed hungry little mouths, and yet the children themselves had the satisfaction of having paid their penny!

A Word a Day

Platitude

A "platitude" is a thought or remark which through wide repetition and commonplace use has become flat, dull, trite; it is a stale or insipid truism. The word also is applied occasionally to the quality or state of being flat or dull, an example of which is Motley's phrase, "To hammer one golden grain of wit into a sheet of infinite platitude."

The word was taken directly from the French *platitude*, "flatness, insipidity," a rather modern word coined from the French *plat*, "flat."

Plat'-i-tude is accented on the first syllable; sound *a* as in hat, *i* as in it, *u* as in use.

"The politician's platitudes fell on dull ears."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Editor.

A Quotation for Today

THE first great work (a task performed by few) Is that yourself may to yourself be true.
—WENTWORTH DILLON

Odds and Ends

Flower Foods

In Japan the bulbs of the dahlia are eaten as a vegetable, while the sugar-coated blossoms of the mimosa, marigold and rose are a popular sweetmeat in France.

"Rail-plane"

A new form of transportation called a rail-plane, composed of an airplane suspended from a single overhead rail, attained a speed of two miles a minute in a recent test in Scotland.

Good Roads

Highway construction expenditure in the United States this year will total about $1,750,000,000, or nearly $80 for every motorcar registered in the country.

Big Cities

There are now 94 cities in the United States with a population of more than 100,000, an increase of 24 in the last decade.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 22, 1930 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor
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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. James E. Patton, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Monitor Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

Wringing Out a "Wet Victory"

"WAIT until the returns are in," is usually a safe rule for one who wants to know how an election has come out, and it has proved so in the count of claimed wet and dry gains in the recent primaries for congressional candidates in various states of the American Union.

Now that the results have been tabulated with some completeness, it appears that the opponents of prohibition, instead of increasing their representation by thirty-seven members in the House of Representatives, as Henry H. Curran, president of the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment, claimed early in the week, have only succeeded in taking approximately eleven seats from the drys, leaving the prohibitionists a majority of 260 or more in the lower house. In the Senate the dry position, so far as it is affected by the primaries, is strengthened.

While the losses are in themselves not serious nor entirely unexpected in view of the high level reached in the landslide of 1928, yet it is just as well for friends of the prohibition law generally to recognize that these election results, following a campaign in which the Association Against the Prohibition Amendment sought a $1,000,000 campaign fund, form another indication that the fight is a long way from finished. If the wets should succeed in making this the beginning of a "trend" the result might be serious though—not necessarily fatal—to prohibition, but there is nothing yet to indicate more than a temporary ebb, if that.

The challenge to those who are convinced of the merits of prohibition is to do their utmost as citizens to keep liquor propaganda from turning the ebb into a trend. Not that the propaganda can be suppressed, but it can be met with the test of reason and facts in everyday conversation. That is what will count most not only between now and the November general elections, but also between now and 1932.

Many states and districts will see contests between wet and dry candidates in November, and upon the vigilance of drys in those campaigns will depend again the exact prohibition line-up of the coming Seventy-second Congress. Typical of these contests are those faced by Thomas J. Walsh, dry Democratic Senator from Montana, and William M. Butler, dry Republican nominee for Senator from Massachusetts.

Dr. F. Scott McBride, superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League of America, has pointed out that much of the importance of the current congressional campaign lies in its bearing on the election of 1932. The opponents of prohibition are looking ahead not merely to that year, but even to 1934 or 1936, and its friends should do likewise. In choosing to go into the congressional elections on an avowed platform of repeal, the wets have entered the proper field for the determining of the issue, and the drys are willing to meet them there.

In the results of the primaries discerning drys will see no occasion for apprehension or discouragement, but rather for the continuing energy with which they are well equipped. They will see anew the necessity for building their structure with the materials of civic education so that fewer and fewer voters will be swayed by momentary expediency and more and more will stand convinced of the enduring wisdom of keeping the liquor traffic outlawed.

"Whee! School Again!"

DEVELOPMENT of an educational system to a point where the pupils actually show an eagerness to attend school, rather than the traditional distaste, is surely a decided recommendation for the method employed and for those behind it. Such a situation now exists in the United States, William John Cooper, United States Commissioner of Education, declares in the September issue of the Parents Magazine.

This, of course, is a generalization, and there still are, no doubt, many young people who fail to appreciate and enjoy their educational advantages. The great majority, however, look upon their training as a privilege, and as "fun," not so much because of any change in the child or in "human nature," as so many are pleased to call it, as because of the change from the "three R's" system of teaching to the broader method wherein the child receives opportunity to use and develop originality and initiative.

In the present system, the essentials of acquired knowledge are imparted, but the individual ability to think and reason is cultivated more intensely. The children are taught by doing, and are encouraged to reason "why?"

In contrast to the idea generally held twenty-five years ago that the teacher must cram knowledge into the child, contemporary educators hold that children should be surrounded with conditions which will stimulate them and develop initiative, in order that, as a result of today's experience, they may better meet tomorrow's.

Work is made play, play is made to arouse curiosity, and the resultant energy is made to accomplish things of interest and value, either in training or actual production. Learning thus becomes not a somber and foreboding duty, but a recognized privilege and a welcome break in what would otherwise be a monotonous round. To be sure, this matter of play has probably been carried too far in many cases. It takes more than play to develop a well-ordered mental equipment or gain a deeply grounded mastery of an intricate subject. But soon a balance will be struck, and surely praise is due to educators who not only have made learning more attractive, but also are showing that work and pleasure have more in common than was once supposed.

America and Russia

THE October issue of Foreign Affairs is largely given over to discussions of Russian conditions and policies. Of the articles on this subject, easily the most important is that by Paul Scheffer, formerly a German correspondent in Russia, who has been in effect expelled from that country. Mr. Scheffer discusses the probable effect of the recognition of Russia by the United States, and what it would mean to Europe. Discussion of recognition has been pressed to the point of boredom in the last three or four years, but this writer considers it from a new viewpoint. He gives slight attention to its effect upon Russian-American trade, and little heed to its bearing upon economic conditions in Russia. The point at which he hesitates is well expressed in this phrase: If America decides upon recognition, it may hereafter be necessary in history to say that in 1931 she made her deliberate choice between bourgeois Europe and the Soviets.

Explaining this text, Mr. Scheffer points out that ever since the recognition of Russia by Great Britain and France there has been continuous revolutionary agitation by the Third Internationale—"this agitation unembarrassed by the Government or else directly inspired by it." Very justly he points out that all over the world, and especially in Europe, present economic conditions have made opinion among the masses highly inflammable. He recognizes the truth that in the United States this condition is less menacing than elsewhere, but he insists that recognition by America, and a possible loan from American financiers following recognition, would only strengthen the Communist party within Russia, and aid its military and revolutionary preparations against other European countries.

It would be pointed out, he declares, by the Russian rulers as an evidence that American sentiment, though capitalistic, is on the point of making concessions to the communistic state. According to Mr. Scheffer Russian propagandists would attribute the change of policy to America's economic weakness, and insist that it was fear of the Russian five-year plan which impelled the surrender. It would be held to justify the slogan of Communism: "The most effective ally in the battle of the first Socialist state for existence and for final victory will be the greed of the capitalists."

Mr. Scheffer, who has had unusual opportunities to judge of public opinion in continental Europe, particularly in its relation to Russian problems, thinks that the effect of this situation on the European masses would be very great. Anything which at the present moment, with the widespread depression and unemployment making men restive, would increase the prestige and the influence of the revolutionary government at Moscow might produce grave repercussions in European states.

The recent German election, held since the preparation of Mr. Scheffer's article, gives evidence of the extent to which economic conditions have created political unrest among a people naturally so conservative as the Germans. That their revulsion against existing conditions took the form of turning to the Fascist order of society does not obscure the fact that discontent exists, and might be utilized more largely for communistic methods of propaganda, should the Russian experiment receive even apparent approval at the hands of the Government of the United States.

None should question the right of the Russians to have the form of government they desire. No exterior nation has any right to protest against that form of government even though it is forced, as in Russia, upon the majority of its people by well disciplined minorities. Problems of that sort must be worked out within the borders of the nation affected. But every other government possesses the indubitable right to withhold the right hand of friendship if it be determined that the state seeking it is at the same time, by direct action or by intrigue, seeking to undermine and overthrow the government from which it seeks recognition.

It may be that the United States is so impregnable that this issue need not appeal to it. But Mr. Scheffer makes out a strong case in support of the proposition that other governments in continental Europe, more vulnerable, more immediately affected by communistic propaganda, might be put in jeopardy by action of this sort on the part of the United States. His contention is ably put, supported by an impressive array of facts and arguments, and deserves the attention of Americans interested in international affairs.

Is Briandism in Eclipse?

EUROPE'S view of the results of the German elections does not exclude possible repercussions in Germany itself, for they in their turn will affect Europe as a whole; but, while the domestic consequences are of importance to the German people, the international consequences in this day of the interdependence of peoples possess exceptional gravity in the eyes of all the nations of the Continent.

Unquestionably some anxiety has been caused by this manifestation in favor of a stronger assertion of Germany's right to throw off the disabilities imposed on it by the Versailles Treaty. It is even suggested that the relative triumph of the Hitlerites denotes radical changes in the temper of Germany toward the rest of Europe. It is asserted in some quarters that the policy of conciliation initiated by Gustav Stresemann and Aristide Briand has received a rude check. There is no substantial ground for this pessimism. The facts may appear discouraging to those who have worked for a better understanding, but they have no durable significance.

Were the so-called National Socialists—whose Socialism cannot be discerned and whose nationalism has been expressed chiefly in anti-Semitism and hostility toward Germany's neighbors—really to prevail, Germany would enter on a perilous path of adventure that would expose it not only to political but to financial and social upheavals. These Fascists have unquestionably rallied a large body of malcontents, and their influence on the internal and external life of Germany will be felt. But the more moderate parties will surely combine to resist any action that can end only in anarchy, especially as the Communists have, like the German Fascists, increased their strength. The extremists on both sides might meet in the work of ruining Germany, unless the center parties with the assistance of the Social Democrats, who compose the largest party in the Reichstag, set their faces against the policy of the iron fist.

One of the inconveniences of public diplomacy as practiced with admirable intention and with remarkable achievement by M. Briand is that it sometimes seems to be at the mercy of currents of opinion which momentarily run counter to its promises. The public is led to expect uninterrupted fair weather, and when the skies are overcast, blame is actually laid upon those whose efforts had been directed toward peace. Already it is being said that events have proved M. Briand mistaken, and that there is in prospect a partial eclipse of Briandism. Almost nothing could be more foolish than these reactions. Briandism—which may be defined as the policy of reconciliation—is not shown to be wrong because a certain number of Germans have been induced to take up an untenable attitude. If Hitlerism, which may be defined as the opposite of Briandism, were likely to increase, then the outlook for Europe would be poor. But it is not likely to increase. It has probably reached its highest peak, and may be expected to decline.

Patience is needed in the task of reconstructing and reconciling Europe. The tide may ebb and flow. Political opinion is notoriously fluid and may swing backward and forward. It so happens that, as was foreseen by many good observers, Germany on its release from the Rhineland restraints has expressed itself somewhat violently, but this hour of enthusiasm for precipitate measures should pass quickly, that the method of good will may produce further fruits.

Bannockburn as a National Park

WHILE England is still hesitating over which of her many candidates shall be admitted to the rank and status of a national park, the northern half of Britain is already well on the way to a decision. Bannockburn, as no one is likely to forget, was the scene of the most famous of Scottish victories over English arms.

Now, however, Bannockburn, which still possesses many features recognizable in the oldest accounts of how Bruce defeated the second Edward, is threatened by building exploitation. Scottish patriotism has been touched; and a scheme has been inaugurated for preserving the battlefield as a national park.

Many places in England and Wales have been suggested for safeguarding as national parks. Among the more popular candidates for this distinction may be numbered the region round the mountain of Snowdon, certain portions of the Norfolk broads, parts of the Peak District and Dovedale, and sections of the Lake District, which already is partially protected.

None of these, however, nor indeed, any place in England that has been suggested for preservation, can assert, like Bannockburn, historic claims upon one's sympathies. In this way the Scottish movement offers an idea that might well be taken up in England, for if beauty, popularity, and accessibility are necessary features of a desirable national park, historic interest may also reasonably be made a factor of importance.

Columbus—Bookseller or Corsair?

IT SEEMS but yesterday, and was in fact only month before last, that newspaper readers found conversational breakfast food in news of an ancient manuscript showing that Columbus in his younger days had been an itinerant bookseller in pleasant Andalusia. One pictured him, in imagination, reading an unsold copy of Ptolemy in the noontime shade of an Andalusian tree, enjoying simultaneously his own lunch and the ancient's geography.

The latest news of Columbus, however, indicates that he gave up bookselling for more strenuous work. He put to sea, and, according to the statement of Prof. Luis Ulloa at the Americanists' Congress in Hamburg, became Cristobal Colon, the Catalonian corsair. Much that we have thought we knew about Columbus, said Professor Ulloa, is not so; proof has been fabricated; an eight months' study of the Spanish archives in Madrid reveals information of a more authentic nature. Columbus, it appears by this research, saw America first and discovered it afterward. "I can definitely assert"—so the professor is quoted—"that Columbus paid his first visit to the New World by way of Ireland, Greenland, Labrador and Newfoundland. This was before America's official discovery—indeed before he was in contact with the Spanish King." He was then, according to Professor Ulloa, "a comrade of Danish corsairs"; thus the unofficial discovery of the continent seems to have been rather a social affair with Columbus among those present.

Meantime Genoa goes on with preparations for a Columbian celebration in October; points with undiminished pride at the little stone house in which Cristoforo Colombo is said to have been born. It must be admitted that Andalusia has no tree—so far—under which bookseller Columbus is said to have eaten lunch and read his Ptolemy; nor can Professor Ulloa produce a cutlass that corsair Columbus is said to have held in his teeth.

Editorial Notes

That these are "high times," rather than "hard times," is evidenced in an announcement made by the Chrysler Building, a new seventy-story, world's tallest edifice, that 70 per cent of nearly 1,000,000 square feet of rentable space in its building has been leased to tenants.

Maryville College (Tenn.) girls make uniforms at low cost for women in mills; the factory workers' purchases help to send the girls through college. This plan devised in a lean year seems equally applicable during prosperity.

Two motorists who recently backed across the United States twice, averaging six and one-half miles an hour for the round trip, could give the tourist who travels forty miles an hour and over some advice about seeing America first.

The Alpine Trails Today

LUCERNE

DURING two weeks just passed I have sought transport about Europe by train, steamboat, motor omnibus, horse-drawn vehicle—and air. Such is the variety possible to those making what the Victorians called "The Grand Tour," these snapping days. We can achieve heights—both literal and figurative—that were beyond the farthest flights of their fancy. We can, if we wish, travel full as leisurely as they; or we can comprehend in a fortnight more than they could do in half a year.

For myself, I like to vary the business a little, to wander along the Rhine by a steamer making three or four knots, to walk a dozen miles or so through lovely Bavaria, to make a sudden—and entirely unpremeditated—dash somewhere by gigantic air machine, to encompass the Alpine trails in divers ways. In this fashion travel never grows monotonous, and your Europe, though you be ever so familiar with it, is full of new delights, never-failing variety, surprising discoveries.

Take, for example, those very Alpine trails today. I read in some travel book the other day that Switzerland was "comfortably upholstered." Maybe so, but you can get away from the "upholstering" still. I remember, not long ago, coming down from one of the smaller peaks and being shown a "short cut" which led along a cliff side 2000 feet straight down. The path was half a mile long, never more than two feet wide and often less, and wet and slippery besides. Not much "upholstering" to that.

* * *

I thought it quite a feat for an amateur, but a Swiss friend—experienced mountaineer—to whom I boasted of it, completely subdued me when he declared: "Why, I could ride a bicycle along that trail!" Nevertheless, there are plenty of others with which not even a Zermatt guide could take liberties, plenty that are well outside the "upholstered" area.

But the notable thing about the more frequented Alpine trails today is the comfort, safety and dispatch with which they can be achieved. Why, you can do between sunrise and dusk, in case you must dash frantically about, things that the Victorians devoted a fortnight to. Here, to take, perhaps, the most remarkable trip of all, is the negotiation of the Furka, Grimsel and Brunnig passes.

Through these passes and along these mountain sides, floundering in the waters of swiftly flowing rivers, clinging with finger tips to rocky ledges, the Carthaginians made their way, made it in some fashion beyond today's comprehension. As I came down over the Furka in the powerful and comfortable "post auto," glanced back at that stupendous frozen cataract which is the Rhone Glacier, noted the impregnable precipices, and realized that there were no trails, ancient or modern, here in the third century, B. C., the thought came to me that those were surely men of prowess, endurance, strength and determination a long way beyond our ken.

Even when Napoleon led his Frenchmen across here and into Italy, the trail could have been little easier. How did they do it? We wonder, as the great omnibus, with its score of passengers and its skilled driver, climbs and climbs, negotiating easily turn after turn and grade after grade, until more than 8000 feet is attained with never a suggestion of effort. Yet the labors of many men, and much money, and the skill of trained engineers, have been employed to place for the benefit of modern wanderers of the Alpine trails this smooth, safe, well-secured road upon which motorcars may pass one another with ample margin on the precipice side. It is one of the world's outstanding achievements, yet we of this age of achievements take it all as a matter of course.

* * *

But even we must open our eyes a little wider as we come, at the highest point of the Furka, to an expansive hostelry standing on the very edge of the stupendous cliff side. Hard by is the glacier into which, if you are so disposed, you may penetrate for some distance upon the payment of a franc to those who have been at pains to excavate a "cave" several hundred feet long. And the verandas of the hotel overlook, on one side, a sheer drop of thousands of feet.

From below it seems as if the large building were clinging precariously to the side of the cliff itself and likely to drop off at any minute. But up here we find there is space, several hundred feet wide, ample room for a number of motorcars and omnibuses, a dozen buildings, and upon the sloping mountain side above a camp of Swiss soldiery, whence some gunnery practice is being held against a distant cliff with roars as of heavy thunder and echoes resounding many times.

Hence we descend more than 5000 feet along a wondrous road trail, with "hairpin" turns negotiable only by specially constructed motorbus which is able to turn in a short space. The wonder of the mighty glacier becomes ever more impressive as we look back at each turning. It is like a mighty waterfall, a veritable Niagara, which has, with incredible suddenness, turned to solid ice and become destined ever to remain so.

At the upper end of the long, level valley, it uprears its gigantic mass. Only slowly, very slowly, pushes onward that mountain of ice. Sometimes a piece breaks and falls with a rumble and crash, but only a thin stream of water trickles from its base and ripples down through the fair valley.

* * *

One travels not far in Switzerland, even on the remote trails, without coming upon some place of entertainment. And here, welcome indeed at the luncheon hour after a long morning in this keen, heady air, is an excellent hotel where we tarry ere undertaking the ascent of the rugged Grimsel. It is a wonderful spot. The huge frozen cataract is at the upper end, the green-clad hillsides rise to snow-crowned heights on either side, the level valley slopes imperceptibly downward, and it is dotted with cattle whose sweet-toned bells blend in a harmonious melody of peace and content. It is one of the many places of Switzerland of which you inevitably say: "How I should like to come back here and stay for a month!"

And then up the Grimsel, with more grades and sharp turns, breath-taking vistas, scenery that the world cannot surpass, up again almost to 8000 feet, and at the top the old Grimsel Hospice, another such as the Simplon and the St. Bernard, refuge of the hardy trail climber of yesterday, equally hospitable to the motor traveler of today. Hence the way is again downward, until by and by we come to a fair Swiss village in a rich valley.

Here it is agreeable to change to the little cog-wheel railroad that climbs over the Brunnig Pass, never faster than a walking pace, stopping here and there like a climber regaining his breath. At the station is an elderly Swiss with an equally venerable horse and cart. He drives travelers who crave even this bit of touch of the old ways to and from the hotel. "But," he says, "I drove a 'diligence' over the Grimsel for more than twenty years. Yes, and once I made the distance from Andermatt over both the Furka and the Grimsel in twenty-four hours with a two-horse carriage."

* * *

That seemed to me a considerable feat. "Yes, sir," he agreed, "it was steady going. The roads weren't so smooth then, either. I've taken many a famous man over the Grimsel in my day." He named a few. "But folks are too much in a hurry now for horses. They don't see the mountains, though, like they used to." I agreed emphatically. ~~For myself,~~ I shall go back some day and make the trails on foot. I shall—but there it is again! I am just like the rest of the visitors to Switzerland. I am always "going back some day" to do this or that the way it ought to be done. And I have said the same thing, i' faith, in so many parts of the world that it would take many scores of years to carry out my promises!

The tiny train crawls slowly up the afforested slopes of the Brunnig Pass, and at the top makes a long pause while the passengers and even the train crew seek the neat tables of the inevitable "terrass" café. A leisurely descent follows, leading through one high valley after another like vast terraces rising above the level of matchless Lake Lucerne, at whose foot we shall do well to change to a steamer. At no time of the day do the glories of this beautiful sheet of water reveal themselves as unforgettably as now at the fall of twilight. The lights of the hotels, incredibly perched on those mighty heights, are blinking forth as the fair city itself comes into view, and there is just afterglow enough left for us to distinguish that outstanding landmark to the world traveler, the thin twin spires of Lucerne.

M. T. G.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread

The New Russia

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your contributor Marc T. Greene has written a wonderfully interesting series of articles under the caption, "The New Russia," but his subject would, I think, be better described as "The New Moscow." He surely has seen and known Moscow under the careful and friendly guidance of the little lady of the V. O. K. S., whose friendship and intelligence he so frequently and generously acknowledges, but he surely has not seen Russia, and, unless one is familiar with the language, it is quite impossible so to do.

The show-case illustrations of opera houses, kultur parks, communal restaurants, etc., are not convincing, but the terrible reply he got again and again from his girl guide, when he pointed to the condition of the old monarchists in their rags and misery, that the revolution does not relent, is most convincing. These wretched people, we are told, living as aliens and outcasts in their native land, include anybody and everybody not actively supporting the U. S. S. R., and are embraced, one supposes, in that wide statement which declares that unemployment in Germany and England is a great deal worse than in Russia.

One might write of conditions in New York or Chicago as representative of the general conditions of the United States and be nearer, much nearer, the truth. As the superficial brilliance of Berlin, the superficial Communism of Moscow, is not representative, economically speaking, of the condition of the masses, so the Russian masses can never be seen from Moscow or their appalling economic condition be so much as guessed at. F. COLIN NORWOOD.

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"Starting Good Will at Home"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I comment on the letter, entitled "Starting Good Will at Home," published in the Monitor some time ago. While I certainly agree with your correspondent's appeal for a more tolerant attitude from the people of the United States toward aliens in their midst, yet I believe that, had the Government early embarked upon a policy of wisely choosing her immigrants, much of the present intolerance would not exist.

The influx of millions of immigrants with lower ideals than those held by the nation's forefathers has lowered the character and morals of the mass, and when one reflects on the fact that nonassimilable foreigners, or their first or second line descendants, are responsible for a large part of the gangster, bootlegger, slum, social welfare and cheap labor problems, it seems hard to remember that the indiscriminate immigration system, and not the immigrant, should be blamed.

The writer observes that, generally speaking, aliens who readily fit into the present scheme of things, without imperiling any of the existing order, are treated courteously. Even the Japanese population, toward whom much hostility used to be displayed, now arouse practically no antagonism; the problem of their too rapid increase having been solved.

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War-Debt Scholarships

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Now that the questions of war-debt cancellation and reducing Germany's financial obligations are temporarily settled, the United States might well take the next step in developing an international esprit de corps which would arouse the esteem of its adversaries and the serious attention of thinking men and women of the world.

It is generally recognized by statesmen, scholars, and missionaries that the good will created between China and the United States after the Boxer uprising of the early years of this century is in large measure due to the fact that instead of extracting the last pound of flesh America refunded in part the indemnity which it might have collected. The money due on the indemnity agreement was set aside to create scholarships for Chinese students. The result has been of inestimable value to both countries.

We sincerely believe that if the United States set aside, say, $1,500,000 out of its annual war debt collections, it would create 1000 scholarships of $1500 each which would bring to the universities 1000 college men and women destined to be among the future leaders in the political, educational, economic, financial, and social affairs of their respective countries. At the present rate of payment this would amount to only about ⅝ of 1 per cent of the annual debt payments to the United States. The candidates would, of course, be selected on the basis of scholastic attainments and training and qualifications by their own countries. Provisions should be made whereby the candidates could be the recipients of the scholarships for two and three years in succession if deemed advisable.

To give the plan all the aspects of good will available it might be well to have the United States transfer the funds to the International Bank at Basel. The plan would be administered by the bureau of education of the Department of the Interior of the United States, and the Social Science Research Council of New York City might be designated as an advisory body.

We believe that the fruits of such a plan over a period of fifty years would probably far surpass all the preaching, teaching, and exhortation for brotherhood. Tangible behaviour of noblesse oblige in international affairs is the most striking need of the hour.

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